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CULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL  
INVESTIGATIONS

DELICIOUS—  
The World's  
Greatest  
Apple—Our  
Specialty—  
See Page 9

# TIPTON NURSERY

INCORPORATED

PECAN, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, EVERGREENS  
SHRUBBERY AND HEDGE PLANTS—SINCE 1879

## LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

## THE SON— Now Manager



C. L. TIPTON, Manager.

C. L. Tipton, the manager of the Tipton Nursery, Inc., has had 24 years' experience as a florist and in a general nursery business and landscape work. Desiring that all stock sent out from this nursery shall be entirely satisfactory, we respectfully offer his service and advice to those desiring information in reference to selecting and planting fruit trees and plants, planning, planting and ornamenting private and public grounds. All persons interested in planting fruit or ornamental stock are requested to correspond with him.

## NURSERY STOCK + A Half Century's Experience

The nursery was started by W. K. Tipton, a nurseryman from Barnesville, Ohio, in the spring of 1879, who brought a carload of young trees and plants from his Ohio nursery with him.

Soon after locating here he discovered that many varieties of both fruit and ornamental stock that were being introduced from more northern latitudes were not adapted to this country, and for this reason were very unsatisfactory. Believing that varieties could be obtained that were better suited to the conditions of this state and locality, he spent much time and money in collecting and testing kinds from other localities and countries. Many kinds of fruit, especially seedling of southern origin, were introduced and fruited, for the purpose of obtaining better varieties than we were then growing. Importations of evergreens, shrubbery and other ornamental stock were made from Europe, Asia, Japan and other countries and tested in our home grounds. Many of these new introductions proved to be adapted to our climate and locality and a great improvement on our older varieties.

During these years of experimenting, many varieties have been discarded and others that are better adapted to this locality and the central South generally were substituted.

From the combined efforts of our enterprising horticulturists we now have a collection of both fruits and ornamentals that succeed well here and compare favorably with those of the most favored localities of our country.

A few years ago, W. K. Tipton sold the nursery to his son, C. L. Tipton. In the spring of 1916 the nursery was purchased by an incorporated joint stock company under the name of the Tipton Nurseries, Inc. The officers of the company are as follows: W. A. Hicks, president; Dr. James Allen, vice-president; W. K. Tipton, secretary; C. L. Tipton, treasurer and manager.

## THE FATHER— Founder



W. K. TIPTON, Founder

Who, in 1879 brought with him a carload of young trees and plants from Ohio.

**T**HIS catalog was compiled and arranged by W. K. Tipton, who has been engaged in the nursery and fruit-growing business more than one-half a century, and thirty-nine years in this state.

The varieties listed in this catalog were carefully selected with a view to their adaptability to this state and especially to this locality. The most of those varieties have been thoroughly tested, and the description of fruits, seasons of ripening, the time of blooming of shrubbery, etc., are correct as applied to this locality. We believe those who plant them will be well satisfied with the results.

We grow a limited number of several varieties not named in this catalog, to accommodate those who desire special kinds.

## ADVICE AND TERMS

**Orders** should be sent as early as possible, and should be written plainly on a separate sheet and not in the body of the letter. This will facilitate filling and prevent mistakes.

**Selection of Varieties**—Except when particular varieties are wanted, it is a good plan to leave the selection of varieties to us, stating the general character of the soil and situation, and whether the fruit is wanted for market or home use.

**Errors**—Our customers are requested to notify us instantly of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, so that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

**Shipping Season**—We usually begin taking up trees by the first of November and our forwarding season lasts until the middle of March. We advise planting early in the fall. November and December is the best time for planting in this latitude.

**Packing**—No charge is made for packing in boxes or bales. Our system of packing is so complete that no danger or injury to the trees need be apprehended on the way.

**Mode of Conveyance**—Explicit directions should be given for marking and shipping, and whether to be forwarded by mail, express or freight. Shipments by express are the most satisfactory, and we would recommend it for all except very heavy packages. Where no directions are given we use our best judgment.

**How to Send Money**—Remittances should be made by draft, post-office order or registered letter, but in no case should bills be sent in a letter unless registered.

**Terms**—Cash with order or C. O. D. by express.

**C. O. D. (Collect on Delivery)**—Parties who prefer to pay on delivery of the goods can avail themselves of that privilege by sending one-fourth cash with the order and paying the balance collect on delivery, the charges for collecting the money to be paid by them. Large orders can go by ordinary freight by consigning the goods to ourselves and sending the bill of lading by express, C. O. D., endorsed to parties ordering. Heavy express charges are avoided in this way and collections facilitated.

**Non-Warranty**—Most of the failures in tree planting are caused by circumstances beyond our control, such as unfavorable weather or soil conditions, improper planting, drouth, lack of proper care, etc., which renders it impossible for us to guarantee them to grow.

**True to Label**—We take all possible care to have our trees true to name. In the rush of filling orders, mistakes may occur. On proper proof that any trees are incorrectly labeled, we will replace them with those that are true to name. Beyond this we will not be responsible and all orders are accepted only on these conditions.

## DISTANCE TO PLANT

In poor soils trees may be planted much closer than in rich soils. In southern latitudes many kinds of fruit trees may be planted closer than in more northern latitudes.

Apple Trees—according to soil and latitude.....20 to 30 feet apart  
Standard Pears and Heart Cherries.....16 to 20 feet apart  
Duke and Morello Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots...15 to 18 feet apart



Currants and Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 feet apart
Grapes.....	Rows 8 to 12 feet apart, and 6 to 8 feet in the row
Raspberries.....	Rows 5 to 7 feet apart, and 3 to 3½ feet in the row
Blackberries.....	Rows 6 to 8 feet apart, and 3 to 4 feet in the row
Strawberries.....	Field culture, 3 to 3½ by 1 to 1½ feet apart
Strawberries.....	Garden culture, 1½ by 2 feet apart

A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the apples require the ground, the peaches will have passed their prime and can be moved.

#### Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre

Distance apart—feet	No. of trees	Distance apart—feet	No. of trees
1x 1 .....	43,560	20x20 .....	108
3x 3 .....	4,840	25x25 .....	69
6x 6 .....	1,210	30x30 .....	45
12x12 .....	302	40x40 .....	27
15x15 .....	196	50x50 .....	18
18x18 .....	134		

## HINTS FOR BUYERS

**Time of Planting**—In this climate trees and shrubbery may be planted any time after the first killing frost and the leaves drop from the plants, until just before the buds commence swelling in the spring. Trees transplanted in the fall or early winter will by spring have made a new root growth that will enable them to commence growth earlier in the spring and make a stronger, more vigorous growth during the following summer than those that are planted later. However, good results may be obtained by planting in the spring, even up to near the time when the young growth commences. Planting may be done any time during the winter, when the ground is not too wet or frozen.

**Soil and Preparation**—A rich, loamy, well drained soil is most desirable for fruit trees. For the best results in orchard planting the ground should be deeply plowed with a two-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. After laying off the ground, dig the holes to receive the trees not less than two feet wide and deep. Fill the holes with rich surface soil, to which may be added one or two shovels full of thoroughly decomposed barnyard manure. One or two pounds of bone meal or one quart of cottonseed meal may be used in place of the manure. The fertilizers must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. No heating manure should come in contact with the roots of the trees. Our practice is to dig the holes with dynamite. We make a hole with a crowbar or other tool, two or three feet deep, and fire one-fourth of a pound of dynamite in the bottom of it. This loosens and pulverizes the subsoil, and puts it in a more favorable condition for the growth of the trees. They will grow more rapidly and produce more fruit than if planted in the ordinary way.

**Care of Trees on Arrival**—If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air; dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for planting in the orchard. If frozen when received, do not open the boxes, but

place them in a cellar or some cool, dark room that is free from frost, and let them remain until all frost is drawn out. If no cellar or frost-proof room, bury the box in sawdust or dirt until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without sudden exposure to heat, light or air. Even if frozen solid, the stock will not be injured if handled in this manner.

**Pruning and Planting**—Cut off all broken roots. Remove all side branches from one-year-old trees and cut off the top where it is desirable to start the head. Two-year-old trees should have all their branches cut back one-half or more. Protect the roots from injury by the sun and wind by keeping them wrapped in a wet cloth. When planting, pack the soil very firmly about the roots of the trees. The tree should stand about two inches deeper than when growing in the nursery, after the loose soil in which it is planted becomes well settled.

**Cultivation**—You cannot expect to get good results from your trees unless you keep them well cultivated. The soil must be frequently stirred during summer. The area immediately around the trees must be kept free from grass and weeds, and this portion of the orchard should receive especial attention. All suckers or branches which start below the head of the tree should be removed. For the first two years cultivate the orchard during summer in some crop suited to the location, such as cotton, vegetables, melons, peas, peanuts, velvet or soy beans, giving the preference to leguminous crops. Never plant corn or small grain in your orchard.

It is always advisable to sow in the fall a cover crop, such as clover, vetch or rye, using a suitable fertilizer. Turn under this cover crop in early spring. When soils are deficient in lime and potash, supply this deficiency with an application of lime, bone meal, hardwood ashes or high grade commercial fertilizer, as the soil requires. Satisfactory results cannot be expected unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant food and receives careful cultivation.

## INJURIOUS INSECTS AND FUNGUS DISEASES

We briefly describe a few of the most destructive insects and diseases that affect our fruits, and remedies for combatting them.

**San Jose Scale**—This is one of the most destructive of our insect pests. It infects all kinds of fruit trees and some varieties of shrubbery and shade trees. They attach themselves to the bark of the smaller branches and feed on the sap, thus depriving the tree of its proper nourishment. They increase with wonderful rapidity and will kill young fruit trees in one or two years. Their presence may be detected by the appearance of the affected branches, which present a rough, grayish appearance. Remedy: To one gallon of lime-sulphur add eight gallons of water. Thoroughly spray the trees with this preparation in the fall, soon after the leaves drop, and again in the winter or spring before growth has commenced. This preparation cannot be safely used when the tree is in a growing condition, as it will destroy the foliage. If summer spraying is desired use Kerosene Emulsion.

**Peach Tree Borer**—The presence of this borer may be detected by a gummy substance on the bark at the surface of the ground. They are produced from eggs of an insect which are placed on the bark, near the surface of the ground, during the summer months. From these eggs are hatched a small worm (borer) that feeds on the young bark of the



tree. They grow to be about three-fourths of an inch in length and on the approach of cold weather go deeper into the ground and feed upon the inside bark of the roots of the tree. On the approach of hot weather they are transformed into the perfect insect. This insect lays the eggs during the summer months from which are hatched a new crop of borers. These borers, if allowed to remain in the trees during the winter and spring months, will greatly injure and often kill the young peach and plum trees.

**Remedy**—Remove the soil from around the tree to the depth of three or four inches. The outside bark where the borer has been feeding will be dead. Remove this dead bark with a knife and kill the borers that will be found under it. Paint the roots and the body of the tree to the height of 12 to 18 inches with the following preparation: To one gallon of lime-sulphur add four gallons of water, to each gallon of this mixture add three ounces of arsenate of lead paste. Replace the soil, making a small mound around the tree about three or four inches in height. The insect will place its eggs on the bark near the top of this mound of earth. If the young borer eats of this poison preparation it will be his last meal. Early in the fall remove this mound of earth and destroy the borers if any remain, and then replace the earth. In the spring and again in mid-summer apply this preparation as directed above and continue this treatment each season and no serious damage will occur from the work of this very destructive pest.

## Diseases and Insects Injuring the Peach and Plum

**Curculio**—This insect causes the peaches and plums to be wormy. They deposit their eggs in the young fruit. The worm that is so destructive to our fruits is produced from those eggs. The worm, after it is fully matured, seeks some place to pass the winter—usually in the ground. In early spring it is transformed into the perfect insect, which deposits its eggs in the young fruit, and these produce another crop of worms and wormy fruit. The curculio eats the foliage of the trees and can be destroyed by spraying with some poison.

**Fungus Diseases**—These cause the rotting of fruits before maturity and about the time they are ripening. These diseases cannot be controlled when well established, but can be prevented by timely applications of lime-sulphur or other fungicides.

**Spraying Peaches and Plums**—The first spraying should be about the time the shucks are being pushed off the young fruit. To one gallon of commercial lime-sulphur add 50 gallons of water and 2½ pounds arsenate of lead.

The lime-sulphur is to prevent fungus diseases and arsenate of lead to poison the curculio. A nozzle should be used that will throw a spreading fine mist covering the foliage with a thin film of the poison. In no case should the trees be drenched.

**Second Spraying**—Should be made about 10 days after the first spraying—using the same material.

**Third Spraying**—Should be made three or four weeks later, with lime-sulphur, one gallon to fifty gallons of water. No poison (arsenate of lead) should be used in this spray. As this spraying is to prevent fungus diseases it should be rather heavy, covering the fruit well on all sides.

**Fourth Spraying**—This may be made on late ripening varieties about one month before the fruit is expected to ripen. Use same material as in third spray.

The third spraying of very early ripening peaches should be applied about 10 days after the second spraying—if applied much later it may injure the appearance of the fruit.

**Apples**—To prevent apples from being wormy apply the first spray as soon as the petals fall from the blooms, and before the calyx closes. Second spray, two weeks after the first spray. Third spray, eight weeks after the petals fall.

For the first and second sprays use the following: One gallon lime-sulphur, 2 pounds arsenate of lead paste and 40 gallons of water. For third spray use Bordeaux Mixture, adding one ounce of Sulphate of Lead to 5 gallons of the mixture. This last spray is to prevent bitter rot.

The first and second spraying is to kill the Codling Moth and the lime-sulphur to prevent fungus diseases.

**Bordeaux Mixture**—One pound Copper Sulphate (Blue Stone), one pound quick lime, and 12 gallons of water. Dissolve the Copper Sulphate by putting it in a bag and suspending it in 6 gallons of water. Slake the lime gradually and add water to make 6 gallons.

Pour the two together, stirring rapidly until they are thoroughly mixed. Use wooden vessels. This Bordeaux Mixture must be used while it is fresh, as it will not keep more than 24 hours.

**Grapes**—To prevent rotting, use Bordeaux Mixture. First spray after the leaves are expanded; second spray, after the fruit is formed. After this, spray every two weeks until the fruit is nearly grown.

**Pear Blight**—Cut off and burn all affected limbs. Careful pruning should be resorted to during the winter to remove all affected limbs and affected areas. Disinfect the pruning shears after removing each branch or affected part. About a 4 per cent solution of formaldehyde can be used for this purpose.

Pear Blight is a bacterial disease and easily transmitted. The bacteria works in the sap and cannot be reached by spraying.

Send to your State Experiment Station or to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Ask for their Bulletin on Pear Blight. It will be sent to you free. No charges on it.

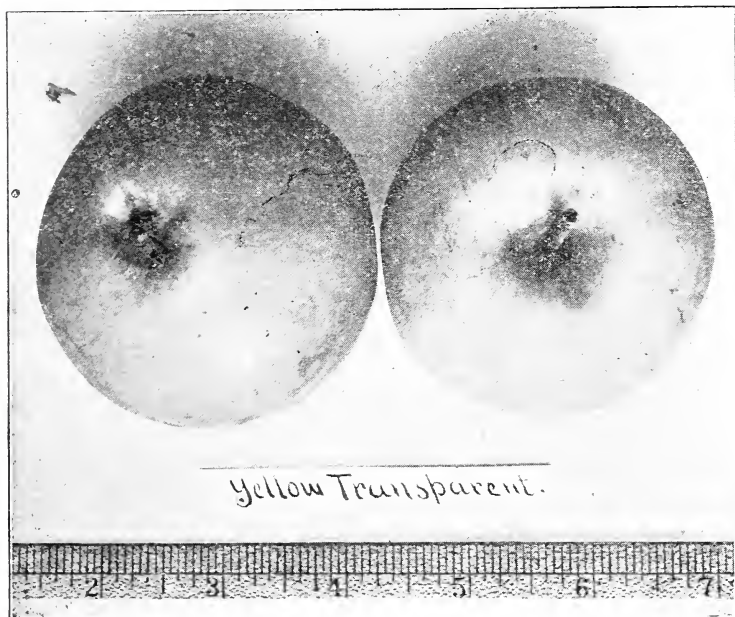
**Apple Tree Blight**—Remedy same as for the pear.

## APPLES

For Prices See Special Price List.

After years of observation and experience, the leading pomologists of the South have arrived at the conclusion that most of the fall and winter varieties of apples adapted to the North, do not succeed well in the South, except in some of the uplands and mountain regions. Many of the northern winter apples when planted in this latitude, ripen in the late summer and autumn months, and do not attain the perfection they do in their native climate. We must, therefore, depend mainly on varieties of southern origin for our winter apples. We are growing a carefully selected collection of kinds that succeed well in the South, consisting of varieties that ripen in succession, from the last of May until the following April.

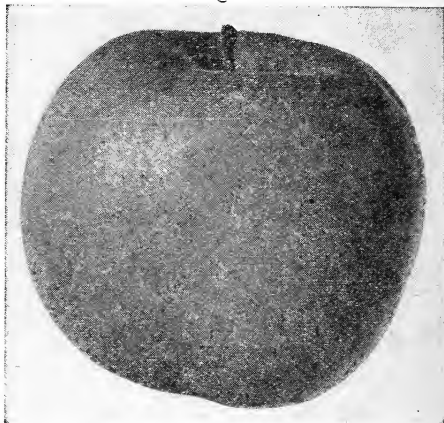
### SUMMER APPLES



✓ **YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—The Yellow Transparent is a hardy, beautiful, clear yellow apple from Russia. It is medium size, uniform shape, round, tapering slightly at the blossom end, with a fine grained white flesh, sprightly, sub-acid, pleasant, good quality for eating and the

very best for cooking. The skin is smooth, waxy cream-yellow, with a clearness and brilliance from which it gets the name "Transparent." The tree is hardy and a regular annual bearer. It succeeds better on poor soils than other varieties. The Yellow Transparent is the first apple of good quality to ripen and for this reason is being planted extensively for market. Season, early in June.

**GRIMES' GOLDEN**—A most beautiful golden apple of medium to large size. Flesh yellow, firm but tender, rich, aromatic, juicy and of very best quality for dessert or cooking. The fruit sells for the highest prices in our markets. The trees bear young and bloom late, and for this reason the fruit is but seldom injured by late spring frosts. Season, September and October.



Grimes' Golden

✓ **JONATHAN**—A beautiful red apple of medium size and high quality. Flesh whitish, sometimes tinged with red; firm, but very crisp, tender and juicy. A very popular market apple. Tree blooms late and is a prolific bearer. Season, October and later.

✓ **LIVLAND RASPBERRY**—Livland Raspberry, which originated in Russia, is of best quality and most profitable early red summer apple. It is a smooth, clear, polished, waxen white apple, deeply marked with light crimson stripes, and shaded a beautiful red on the sunny cheek. It is a medium to large round apple, regular, slightly tapering toward the blossom end, smooth and polished. The flesh is snow white, tender, fine grained, stained with red, crisp, juicy, mild, always sweet. Ripens over a season of several weeks. Tree a strong vigorous grower. Blooms late and bears young. Ripens with and later than Yellow Transparent.

✓ **RED ASTRACHAN**—Large; red, nearly covered with crimson; flesh sub-acid, crisp, tender, excellent. A good market variety. Season, first half of June.

**EARLY HARVEST**—Medium to large; yellow; tender, juicy, good flavor. Season, middle to last of June.

✓ **RED JUNE**—Medium; deep red, juicy, tender; the best of its season. Last half of June and first half of July.

**Duchess of Oldenburg**—Medium to large; yellow, striped and splashed with red and crimson; flesh tender, crisp, sub-acid; a profitable variety. July.

✓ **GOLDEN SWEET**—Large, yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sweet; excellent quality. July.

**MAIDEN BLUSH**—The Maiden Blush is a beautiful, highly colored old-fashioned, late summer apple, bright lemon yellow with a deep crimson blush spreading over one cheek. It is round, flat, with a thin, tough skin. The flesh is white, crisp, tender, very juicy; a good eating apple and fine for cooking, drying and for market. Tree a long-lived, vigorous grower and bears good crops everywhere. Ripens over a season of several weeks. Season, August.

**WEALTHY**—Medium to large; yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh white, crisp, tender, very good. Tree very hardy and a prolific bearer. Season, September.

**HORSE**—Large, green, acid; desirable for cooking and drying. A very productive and popular variety for both home use and market. Season, last half of July and August.

## WINTER APPLES

**DELICIOUS**—The introducers of this variety claim it is the best apple in the world. The fruit is large and of uniform size. The apple is striped and marked with bright and deep red to crimson, changing to a yellowish color on the shaded side. The flesh is fine grained, firm, crisp, but tender, with a rich, sprightly highly flavored juice. The flavor is a very pleasant, mild sub-acid with a fragrant aroma. Quality the best. It is a first-class variety for dessert, culinary purposes and for market. The tree is a vigorous grower and commences bearing at an early age. Season, December to January.



Delicious.

**YORK IMPERIAL** (Johnson's Fine Winter)—Medium to large; yellow, shaded red; firm, juicy, sub-acid. An excellent shipping apple.

**ROME BEAUTY**—Large; yellow and red; good quality; heavy bearer. A valuable variety for home use or market. Season, October and later.

**WINESAP**—Medium, deep red; firm, crisp, rich, sub-acid. Widely cultivated.

**GANO**—An improvement on Ben Davis; of higher color and better quality.

**BLACK BEN**—Large size and brilliant dark red color. Good bearer and shipper. A valuable market variety. Season, November and later.

**BEN DAVIS**—A well known popular and profitable market apple.

**ARKANSAS BLACK**—Medium to large; very dark red, almost black on sunny side; flesh yellow; a good keeper. December to February.

**SHOCKLEY**—Medium size; yellow and red; flesh firm, sub-acid to sweet; not of first-class quality; good for cooking and market. It ripens in November and will keep until the next spring. Tree a good grower and prolific bearer.



## The "Tull" Apple

For Prices See Special Price List.

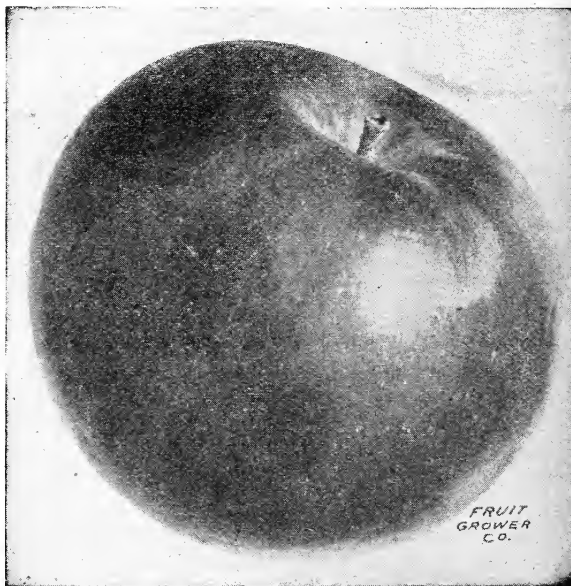
Within the past few years this native Arkansas seedling has been brought into notice. The original tree was grown by Mr. Abram Tull, of Grant county, Arkansas, more than forty years ago. The extraordinary keeping qualities of the apple attracted the attention of his neighbors, and from the sprouts dug from this tree several small orchards were planted and are now in bearing. The apples were sold in the Little Rock market, and on account of their size, appearance and cooking qualities brought the highest price; yet no one seems to have inquired into the origin of the "Tull."

### DESCRIPTION

The Tull in the early fall resembles the Jeniton, but is much larger. The dark green, as the season advances, is covered with red stripes, handsomely sprayed with white dots, and when fully ripe changes to a bright red. The flesh is yellow and exceedingly firm in texture, juicy, with a rich sub-acid flavor. The Tull seems to be especially adapted to our soil and climate. Its success as a winter apple is no longer

a matter of doubt. It matures free from speck or rot at the close of our long summers, as well as the Ben Davis will in Missouri or Illinois. For more than forty years it has demonstrated every year its superiority over every other winter apple, maturing perfectly under conditions where every other variety failed.

During the past years we have had a few extremely hot, drouth stricken falls in which our late varieties of apples failed to mature, dropping from the trees prematurely. In all these unfavorable seasons the Tull demonstrated its extraordinary qualities by maturing and remaining on the trees until November, producing full crops of well matured apples.



TULL



The tree of the Tull apple is a moderate but healthy grower. The young branches are rather slender, tough and wiry. The foliage is abundant; endures heat and drouth well, and remains on the tree much later in the fall than other varieties of apples. The tree blooms late and for this reason the fruit is but seldom injured by late spring frosts.

**Season**—From late in autumn until the following spring.

Mr. J. W. Sample, farmer makes the following statement:

"I have known the Tull apple for nearly thirty years. It is the only winter apple that repays the trouble and cost of cultivation in this country. It is a fine eating apple, a good cooking apple, and the only apple besides Shockley that will keep all winter in this climate. It is far superior to Shockley in size and quality."

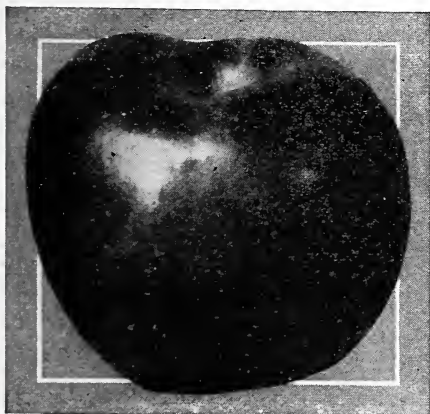
Mr. Joel Lawson makes the following statement concerning the Tull apple:

"I am engaged in orchard raising and truck farming near Little Rock, Ark. I am acquainted with the Tull apple, and regard it as the very best apple that has even been introduced in the South. It is the only apple that will withstand the hot summers and mature perfectly in this part of the country. It is the best market apple we have."

"Little Rock, Ark., July 4, 1918.

I have been investigating the Tull apple. I have conversed with parties who have been growing it for several years. All say it is the best winter apple for this country we have grown. In introducing this Arkansas seedling I am sure we are adding an apple of great value to this southern country and one that is much superior to any of the long-keeping apples that have been grown in the past.

W. K. TIPTON."



✓ **STAYMAN WINESAP**—A seedling of the old Winesap, but much larger and a great improvement on that old popular variety. The fruit is large, striped and splashed with bright crimson. Flesh is tinged with yellow; firm, crisp, sprightly, with a pleasant, mild sub-acid flavor; of best quality. Tree a strong, spreading grower; comes into bearing young; very productive and succeeds well on soil of moderate fertility. It is being planted extensively for market. Season, November to January.

✓ **MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG**—This variety originated on the farm of John Crawford, Washington, County, Ark. Fruit large to very large; color a bright mottled red on upper half and a reddish yellow on lower half; texture fine grained, firm but tender; flesh yellow, rich, firm and heavy; flavor a mild pleasant sub-acid; quality very good. A first class apple for home use or market. Tree a strong grower and abundant bearer. Season, November to March.

## SELECT PEACHES

For Prices See Special Price List.

The ease with which peach trees may be cultivated, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped to distant markets, make peach growing very profitable.

We have selected the following varieties because experience has demonstrated they succeed well in this locality and throughout the Middle South. The most of them are of Southern origin and are more satisfactory here than are many of the best Northern varieties.

The season named for ripening is for this locality; farther north or south they will ripen later or earlier, according to latitude.

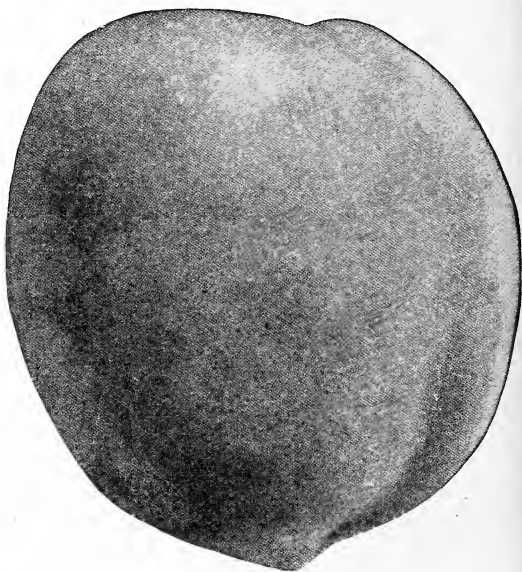
Fruits commence to ripen earlier or later, according to the season, if it is early or later. The dates named indicates the time the fruits commence to ripen. The ripening season of the peach extends over a period of one to two weeks, varying with different varieties and conditions of the weather.

**MAYFLOWER** — Medium size, deep red, semi-cling, fair quality. The best of our very early peaches. The tree blooms late; is a prolific bearer. Season, 20th to last of May.

**ALEXANDER** — Above medium; highly colored in clay soils; less so in light soils; flesh greenish white; very juicy; vinous and of good quality; adheres to the stone. Matures from last of May to June 10.

**RED BIRD** — Clingstone; large, round, creamy white, nearly covered with bright red; flesh very firm, of medium quality. An excellent shipper and good early market peach. Season, 25th of May to 10th of June.

**GREENBORO** — Medium to large, white blushed with red; flesh white; sweet, of good quality. A favorite and profitable market variety. Season, June 18th to 25th.



Mayflower.

**ARP BEAUTY**—Yellow mottled crimson; very good; semi-cling; desirable variety; ripens June 18th to 25th.

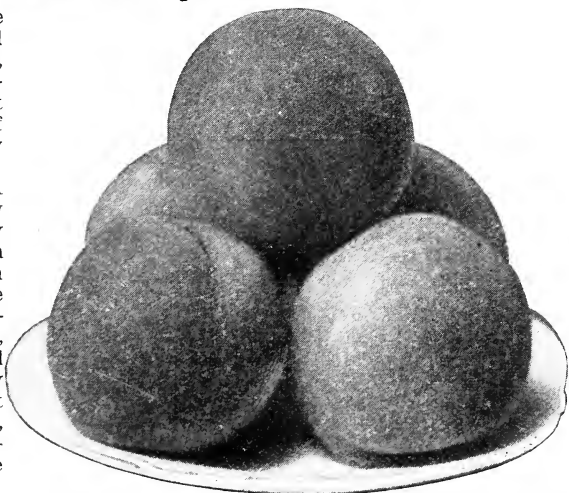


**MAMIE ROSS**—Semi-cling, large size, well colored, of excellent quality. A prolific bearer. Season, June 18th to 25th.

**CARMAN**—Large, creamy white, with deep blush; flesh tender and fine flavor. An abundant bearer; a prolific and popular shipping variety. This is the first of our free-stone peaches to ripen that is of large size and good quality. Season, June 20th to 30th.

✓ **HILEY (Early Belle of Georgia. Belle)**—Large, white with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, of best quality; prolific bearer. The best shipping variety of season. Season, July 5th to 15th.

✓ **GOLDFINCH** — A very promising new peach. Size, very large; color, a rich golden yellow with crimson blush on the sunny side; flesh yellow, fine-grained, rich, sweet, good quality; season, July 5 to 15. The earliest very large, yellow, first-class peach. Valuable for either home use or market.

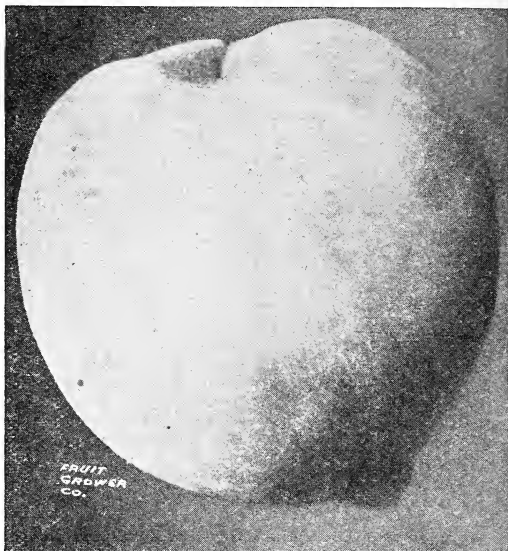


✓ **CHINESE CLING**—Very large, white blushed with red, of best quality.

✓ **BELLE OF GEORGIA**—Very large, white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, of excellent flavor. A good shipper and popular market variety. Tree a prolific bearer. July 15th to 20th.

**CAPTAIN EDE**—A large, yellow flesh peach of good quality. A prolific bearer and ships well. Three to five days earlier than Elberta, and a much better peach than that well known variety.

**J. H. HALE**—This famous new peach originated with J. H. Hale, the "Peach King" of America. He says of it, "I am ready to stake my lifelong reputation that it is the greatest and best peach the world has ever known." The peach is of largest size, deep golden color overlaid with brilliant carmine; a perfect free-stone. Flesh fine-grained, firm but tender, free from stringiness. Flavor sweet, rich, luscious, of highest quality. Ripens a few days ahead of Elberta. As a shipping and market peach it stands at the head of the list.



J. H. Hale.

**CHAMPION**—A large, handsome variety; creamy white with red cheek; sweet, rich and juicy. Hardy and productive.

**CRAWFORD'S EARLY**—A very yellow flesh peach of good quality. A valuable market variety. Ripens a few days before Captain Ede.

**ELBERTA**—Well known, large, yellow flesh market peach. There are probably more Elbertas grown for market than any other half dozen varieties combined. Season, middle of July and later.

**INDIAN CLING (Blood Cling)**—Medium size, flesh blood red; used extensively for pickles. Season, middle of August.

**LATE ELBERTA**—A valuable new late peach. Size, large to very large; color, golden yellow; flesh, yellow, firm, juicy, rich, good quality; season, first half of August. We consider this the best yellow-flesh peach ripening at that season.

**HEATH CLING**—Large, white, of good quality. Good for eating and very popular for pickles. September 1st to 10th.

**PICQUETT**—A large, yellow flesh, free-stone peach of good quality. September 5th to 15th.

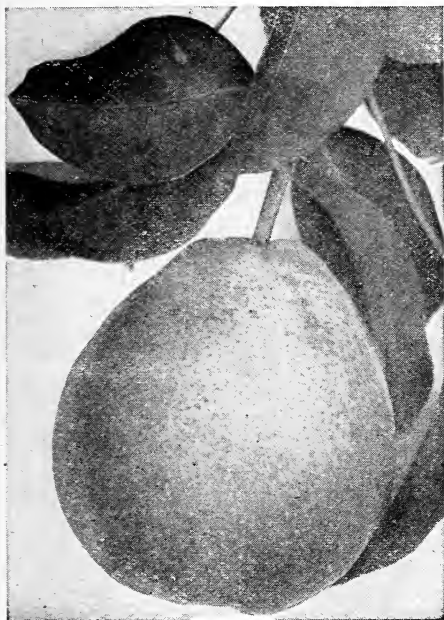


**BEER'S SMOKE**—A large yellow peach; ripens late in September; free-stone.

**KRUMMEL**—A very large yellow flesh, free-stone peach. Quality very good for so late a peach. October.

## PEARS

For Prices See Special Price List.



Seckel.

✓ **WILDER**—Medium size; yellow with dark red cheek; melting, sweet, very good. Season, early in June.

✓ **SECKEL**—Small, of highest quality; none are better. The standard of excellence in pears. Season, early in August.

✓ **GARBER**—Large, desirable for canning and preserves, good for eating. Tree a good grower and prolific bearer. Middle of August.

✓ **DUCHESS d' ANGOULEME**—Very large, melting, juicy, sweet, good flavor. Last of August.

✓ **BEURRE d' ANJOU**—Large, tender, juicy, sweet. September.

✓ **KIEFFER**—Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; matures from September to November. Tree vigorous and very prolific. If the fruit is allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of Octo-

ber, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, it is a very attractive pear, and the quality is much improved.

*Arkansas' Greatest Apple, "Tull,"  
Is Described on Page 10*

## CHERRIES

For Prices See Special Price List.

The sour Cherries will succeed well on the uplands and grow fairly well in the lowlands. There are four varieties, however, that stand way above all others for general planting. These are Richmond, May Duke, Morello, and Large Montmorency. Dyehouse is a fairly good sort. If planted in dry gravelly soil, these sorts should do well. Cherry trees will not live in wet ground. The earth does not have to be rich, and ordinarily almost any garden soil will be satisfactory to Cherry trees.

**DYEHOUSE**—Medium size, very early and a sure bearer. Early in May.

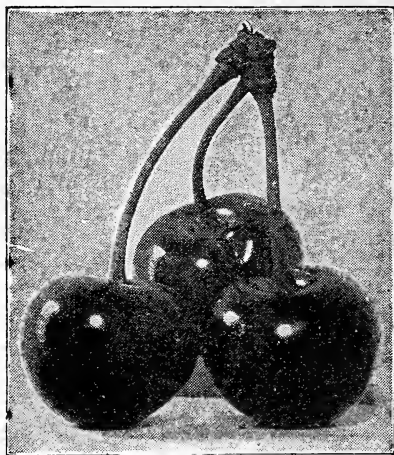
**EARLY RICHMOND**—Medium dark red, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid. May 5th to 10th.

**MAY DUKE**—Large, red, juicy, rich. Not so sour as some varieties, and very pleasant for sensitive teeth.

**MONTMORENCY**—Large, red, good quality; very productive. May 15th to 20th.

**Black Tartarian (Sweet)**—Large, heart shape, nearly black, juicy, rich. Middle of May.

**ENGLISH MORELLO**—The English Morello is medium to large, roundish, almost heart-shaped, dark red, becoming almost black when fully ripe. Flesh is a dark purplish crimson, meaty, firm, juicy, rich acid; good for canning. Ripens a month later than Early Richmond.



Montmorency.

## PLUMS

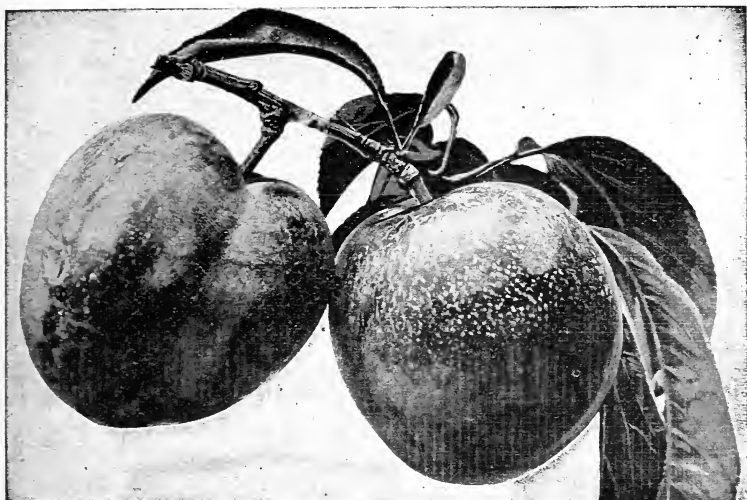
For Prices See Special Price List.

**WILD GOOSE**—Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion red; juicy, sweet, good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June.

**RED JUNE**—1¾ by 1½ inches; pointed; skin thick; purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow; solid, juicy, sub-acid, with Damson flavor; semi-cling; quality good. Maturity, 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It is the earliest large-fruited market variety.



✓ **ABUNDANCE**—Round with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed; skin yellow, ground heavily washed with purplish carmine and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, sub-acid,



Abundance.

with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; cling-stone; quality best. Maturity, June 25th to July 10th.

✓ **CHABOT**—Medium to large, cherry red; flesh yellow, sweet, of excellent quality; free-stone; one of the best of the Japan plums. Ripens after Burbank.

✓ **BURBANK**—Large, cherry red, mottled yellow; flavor and quality very good. July 15th to 25th.

✓ **GONZALES**—This new plum comes from Texas and succeeds well in this locality. Size, very large; color, a rich light cherry red; flesh, yellow to red, firm, juicy, sweet, of excellent quality; seed small. We consider this a valuable acquisition to our list of plums. Season, early in July. Of all the new varieties added to our list, we consider this one of the best, and no orchard is complete without it.

## APRICOTS

For Prices See Special Price List.

✓ **EARLY GOLDEN**—Medium, yellow, good quality, very early.

✓ **MOORPARK**—Very large, orange yellow; firm, juicy, rich; very popular. Midseason.

✓ **ROYAL**—Large, yellow, rich, high flavor; fine for canning and drying.

## STRAWBERRIES

For Prices See Special Price List.

We have within the last few years grown more than one hundred varieties on our own grounds. We have selected from this large collection the following kinds. They ripen in succession from earliest to very late, and will give good satisfaction for general planting. All are perfect flowering varieties.

**EXCELSIOR**—This is the earliest to ripen of all strawberries; berry medium size, dark red, and so firm it can be successfully shipped to distant markets. Growers for the Northern trade find it very profitable. It is quite sour, and for this reason not popular for home use.

**EARLY OZARK**—This berry is much larger than Excelsior and only three or four days later in ripening, and does not possess the sourness of that variety. For this reason it is more desirable for home use or nearby markets. It is too tender for distant shipment.

**ST. LOUIS**—A new berry of large size and excellent quality. It ripens about with the Early Ozark, and like that variety is too tender for distant shipment, but one of the best for home use. Less acid than other varieties; almost sweet.

**LADY THOMPSON**—An old standard variety for home use or market. Resists heat and drouth well. It has a good flavor and not so sour as most varieties. Ripens mid-season.

**KLONDYKE**—Large, dark red, firm; more acid than Lady Thompson, but good flavor. A good shipper. It stands heat and drouth well and is a prolific bearer. It is grown extensively for market. Mid-season to late.

**AROMA**—My choice of the late varieties. This is a berry that comes nearer being suited to all localities than any other strawberry. It does well both North and South. Many of the growers here as well as other places grow no other variety for a late berry. The berry is very firm and there is no other that will stand shipping better than this one, and we know of no other that will make a bigger yield of fine flavored fruit than this variety.

## EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

There are now several varieties of this class of strawberries. In the northern states they bear continuously from spring until late in the fall. In the southern country they are not so successful. The heat and drouths of our summers check the growth of the vines and stop their bearing fruit.

The new variety **PROGRESS** is an exception to this rule. After the early fall rains, and the weather is cooler, they will set another crop of berries which will continue to ripen until cold weather. Parties who irrigated their plants with city water and thus protected them from the effects of drouth succeeded in getting ripe berries continuously the entire

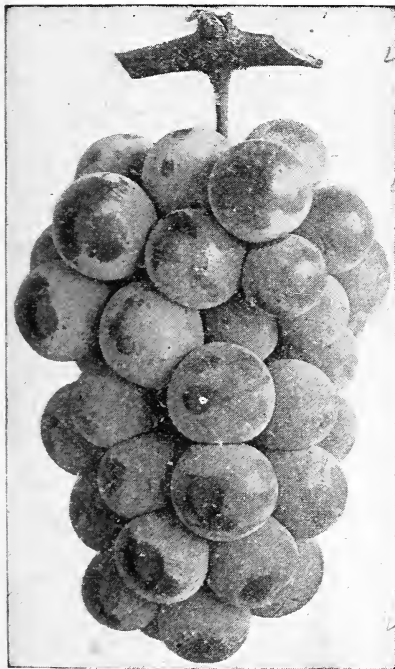
season from early spring until cold weather in the late fall. There was, however, some falling off in the amount of fruit produced during the hottest weather.

The berries are of large size and good quality. The price of plants will remain higher than of the old varieties, as they do not make so many plants.

## GRAPE VINES

For Prices See Special Price List.

Every home should be supplied with a few grape vines. They may be trained over doorways or arbors, against fences and outbuildings, thus occupying space that would not be otherwise utilized and being ornamental as well as useful.



Diamond.

vine strong grower, productive. The

**DELAWARE**—A small red grape of highest quality; should be in all collections.

**WYOMING RED**—Medium size, red, very early, sweet, agreeable flavor, strong grower; very productive.

**DIAMOND**—Medium, white with rich yellow tinge, juicy, sweet, few seeds, excellent quality; very early.

**BRIGHTON**—Bunch and berry large, red, tender, but little pulp; of best quality.

**WORDEN**—Black; berries large, bunch large and compact, quality good; ripens early; vine a strong grower; productive.

**MOORE'S EARLY**—Black, berries very large, bunch large, compact; ripens early, several days before Concord. A good variety for home use or market.

**LUTIE**—New, dark red grape; medium to large, sweet, good; valuable for home use or market.

**CAMPBELL'S EARLY**—Black with blue bloom; berry and bunch large, sweet; a good shipper; is being planted extensively for market.

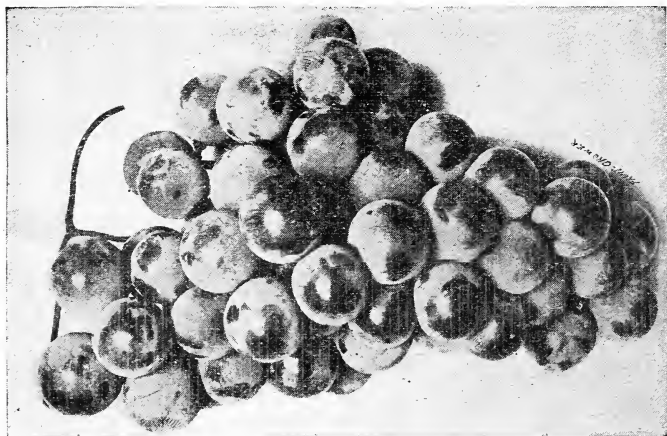
**CONCORD**—Black; two well known to need description. A leading market variety for near one-half a century.

**LINDLEY**—A large dark red grape of excellent quality; should be in all collections.

**NIAGARA**—White; berries large, bunch very large; a good shipper; most popular white market variety.

✓ **SALEM**—Dark red; large bunch and berry; an excellent table variety; a good shipper.

✓ **IVES**—Black; vine a strong grower and prolific bearer; an old standard market variety; should remain on the vine a week after it turns black, when it becomes sweet and in good eating condition; very late.



Niagara.

## BULLACE OR MUSCADINE TYPE

For Prices See Special Price List.

This type is purely southern, and is of no value for the northern or western states. Vine is free from all disease. The fruit never decays before ripening. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row, trained on an arbor or trellis.

✓ **FLOWERS**—Bunches have from fifteen to twenty-five berries, black, and of sweet, vinous flavor. Season, from end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

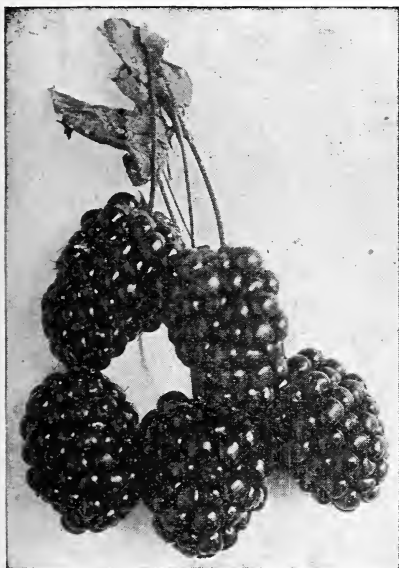
✓ **SCUPPERNONG**—Berries large, seldom more than eight to ten in a cluster; color brown; skin thick; flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet and of a peculiar musky aroma. A certain crop may be expected annually. Vine is free from all disease and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific. Popular wine grape; wine when properly prepared resembles muscatel.

✓ **THOMAS**—Bunches from six to ten berries; berries slightly oblong, large, violet, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of the type. Maturity, middle to end of August. Very little musky aroma. Makes a superior red wine.

## BLACKBERRIES

For Prices See Special Price List.

Blackberries will grow in any soil that will produce good corn and cotton, but will respond generously to liberal fertilizing and good culture.



Blowers.

top of the fence, making a hedge of green, and being liberally supplied with long, sharp thorns; is a good protection against intruders. The berries are very large, rich, sweet, with but little core in the center. They are produced on long stems projecting out from the vines, so the thorns interfere but little with picking the fruit. It ripens late, after other blackberries are all gone.

✓ **AUSTIN DEWBERRY**—Berries very large, sweet, juicy, good quality. Season, one week earlier than the Early Harvest blackberry.

Price, same as blackberries.

✓ **EARLY HARVEST**—Berry medium size, sweet, of fair quality; very prolific bearer; a favorite early market variety.

✓ **MERCEREAU**—The Mercereau is a very large, oval berry; sparkling black color; does not turn red after it is picked; flesh sweet, melting, rich; bush strong, vigorous, extra hardy and resistant to disease. Mercereau is the very best quality and a most profitable blackberry.

✓ **BLOWERS**—Berry of largest size, jet black, sweet, juicy, and ripens through a long season. It is a very profitable and satisfactory berry. Plant is a strong grower and enormously productive.

✓ **HIMALAYA**—This new variety came from the Himalaya Mountains in Asia. Unlike the bush varieties, it makes a vine, growing 10 to 20 feet long in one season. It is suitable for training on fences and arbors. We are growing it on the wire fence around our orchard. It will grow through the meshes and over the



# RASPBERRIES

For Prices See Special Price List.

The raspberry requires the same kind of soil and culture as blackberries.

**KANSAS**—Black, large, good quality, hardy, productive. Ripens very early.

**CARDINAL**—Purple, very large, good flavor; plant a strong grower and prolific bearer; ripens late.

**ST. REGIS**—Red; large, crimson, excellent quality. This is the best of the **ever-bearing** varieties, producing more or less berries throughout the summer.

We have tested many varieties of the red raspberry in our grounds. The most of them are unproductive and unsatisfactory in this locality. The **Turner** (or **Southern Thornless**) succeeds fairly well here. The berries are red, small, and not of very good quality. We can supply plants of it at the price named for the **Kansas**.

About three years ago we discovered a red raspberry that had been grown in this state for more than thirty years. We could not learn the name of it nor where it came from. It is probably a native seedling. We have named it:

**MILDRED**—Berries bright red, very large, of highest quality. The plant is a strong, stocky grower and prolific bearer. It seems to be well adapted to this locality, enduring our hot weather and drouths better than any red variety we have ever grown. We have only a limited number of plants.

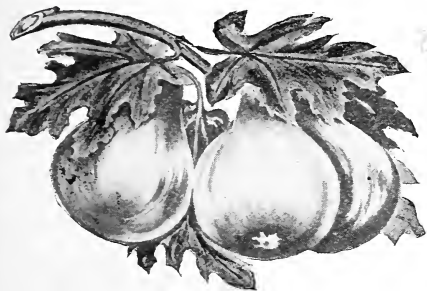


Cardinal.



## FIGS

For Prices See Special Price List.



Celestia.

✓ **CELESTIA** (Sugar Fig)—Small, pale violet, very sweet, fine flavor; ripens early.

✓ **BROWN TURKEY**—Medium size, brown, sweet, excellent; very productive.

The above are the hardiest and most satisfactory figs for this latitude.

## JAPAN PERSIMMONS

For Prices See Special Price List.

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly at home in the cotton belt. The tree is a vigorous grower and most prolific bearer. They set too much fruit and should be properly trimmed.

This fruit is coming to the front for market purposes, and commands good prices, as it usually comes on the market in the fall and early winter. A careful selection of varieties will give fruit from September until February. If the fruit is harvested before it is touched by frost, and house-ripened, the quality becomes greatly improved. Some varieties have dark flesh, which are edible while the fruit is hard; whereas, the red flesh varieties must be thoroughly matured before they can be eaten, as they are very astringent until fully ripened. Many of the late-ripening varieties can be kept until February.

✓ **AMONG** (Yemon)—Round; flattened; deeply ribbed; dark orange-red; flesh red; very sweet and sometimes edible while still solid.

✓ **HACHIYA**—Very large; oblong, with a blunt apex slightly ribbed; flesh deep orange-red; astringent while solid, but sweet and very good when soft. Should be house-ripened and can be kept until March.

✓ **HIYAKUME**—This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red, fleshed varieties. Fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight; orange-red; keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

✓ **OKAME**—Large, roundish, oblate, sometimes with quarter marks; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine; flesh brownish red; good quality; edible while solid.

✓ **ZENGI**—Small,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to 2 inches in diameter; weight, 3 to 4 ounces. Flesh dark brown, with dark spots. Very sweet. Edible as early as middle of September, while still solid. Tree is strong, healthy grower, producing fruit very freely.

## MISCELLANEOUS

For Prices See Special Price List.

**CURRENTS**—Three varieties: White Grape, Cherry and Black Naples.

**GOOSEBERRY** (Houghton)—The best variety for this climate. Medium pale red berries; tender and good; very productive and vigorous.

**DILL PLANTS**—The seeds have an aromatic odor and warm, pungent taste. They are used for seasoning and possess medicinal properties, but their largest use is for making dill pickles.

**SAGE PLANTS**—Sage is usually wanted when not obtainable. Two or three plants are all that are necessary to give you all the fresh and dried Sage needed.

**QUINCE**—Angers. A free bearer; keeps well.

**QUINCE**—Rea's Mammoth. Large, good quality.

**MULBERRY**—Hick's Everbearing. Fruit small, but sweet and rich. Tree a rapid grower and prolific bearer; continues to produce ripe fruit for three months. Poultry is very fond of the fruit, the tree furnishing both shade and feed for the chickens.

**MULBERRY**—Stubb's. The fruit of this new variety is very large, sub-acid, fine flavor and best quality. Trees continue to produce ripe fruit for about four or five weeks.

**JUNEBERRY**—A bushy plant, growing to be about four feet high and broad, and produces large quantities of good, dark red berries the last of May.

## ASPARAGUS

For Prices See Special Price List.

**PALMETTO OR CONOVER'S COLOSSAL**—The two most popular varieties of Asparagus. A little corner in your garden planted to Asparagus will give you enough for your needs.

## HORSERADISH

For Prices See Special Price List.

**WILL GROW IN ANY OLD CORNER, ANYWHERE.** Can be grated fresh as wanted and far better than when bought from most vegetable stands, as a little goes a long way.

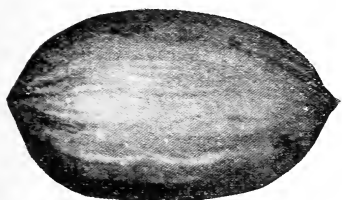
## RHUBARB ROOTS

For Prices See Special Price List.

You ought to have a few roots of this delicious vegetable in your garden. It is not only a luscious dish, but very healthful and good for one to eat. Contrary to the opinion of some, it is not at all hard to grow.

## PECANS

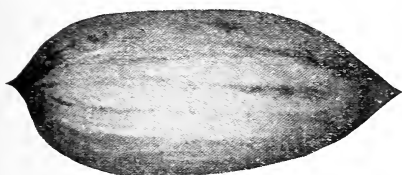
For Prices See Special Price List.



✓ Pabst.



✓ Stewart.



✓ Van Deman.



Stewart.

## IMPROVED PAPER SHELL PECANS

The growing of the improved varieties of the Southern thin-shell Pecan has become an important branch of our horticultural products. It has passed the experimental stage, as has been demonstrated by the many growers throughout this southern country, who are now reaping large profits from their Pecan orchards. The Pecan is a long-lived tree, and will produce large annual crops of nuts, increasing in quantity as the trees grow larger. The Pecan nut is very rich and nutritious, and sells for a higher price in our markets than any other nut, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. A few years ago the small, wild Pecan sold at wholesale for 4 to 6 cents per pound. The price has gradually increased as the years have gone by, until they sell for 12 to 15 cents, and the large improved varieties of nuts sell for 40 to 60 cents per pound, with a demand for them much greater than the supply. Nuts are now used in large quantities for culinary purposes, in candies, and many people are using them in their daily diet as a substitute for meat. For all those purposes Pecans easily take the first place. In 1905 we imported from foreign countries nuts of different

kinds to the value of \$4,000,000. The demand for nuts has grown so rapidly that in addition to our largely increased home production our importation in 1914 amounted to nearly \$20,000,000.

Because of the rapidly increasing demand for Pecans, the present and higher prices will probably be maintained for many years. We think there is no prospect for a decline in prices, as the area in which those large Southern Pecans can be successfully grown is limited, being confined to certain localities in the "cotton belt."

### THE PECAN TREE IS VERY PRODUCTIVE

As an illustration of the productiveness of the Pecan tree, we will refer to a few bearing orchards. The Delmas orchard of twenty acres, in Mississippi, gave 12,000 pounds of nuts the tenth year after planting. The Parker orchard of ten acres, near Thomasville, Ga., gave 1,100 pounds of nuts the seventh year. One grower states his trees yielded one-half to one gallon per tree the sixth and seventh years, and one tree that had been given extra care produced nuts the fourteenth year that he sold for enough money to pay 8 per cent interest on \$2,000 for one year. We could add many other instances of great productiveness, but think it unnecessary. In all the cases referred to above the trees had extra good care, and the yield of nuts was larger than could be expected from trees grown under less favorable conditions. It has been proven by many growers that the Pecan, when planted in suitable soils and given good cultivation, will give a sure, safe and substantial annual income and is much more profitable than other agricultural crops.

### PLANTING A PECAN ORCHARD

The cost of establishing a Pecan orchard is less than that of a fruit orchard, because so many less trees are required per acre. The selection of the location and soil is important. We prefer a rich, loamy soil, underlayed with a porous clay subsoil. The Pecan should never be planted in wet soils or on a "pipe-clay" subsoil. Good results are being obtained by planting in many lands, varying from the rich alluvial soils of our bottoms to our sandy uplands. Lands underlayed with "hard-pan" or solid rocks near the surface are not suitable for growing the Pecan. It is safe to plant it most soils that will grow good corn and cotton.

In orchard culture the trees should be planted 35 to 40 feet apart on our uplands, and 50 to 60 feet apart on our rich bottom lands. The holes to receive the trees should all be dug before planting commences, and these should be not less than two feet wide and three feet deep. We prefer digging the holes with dynamite. We use an iron pin two inches in diameter, which we drive into the ground three to four feet. In the bottom of this hole we explode one-fourth to one-half pound of dynamite. By this method the subsoil is loosened, broad and deep, and is rendered in a better condition for the growing tree than is done by digging the holes with the spade.

### PLANTING THE TREES

When the trees arrive unpack and cover them with moist soil. Do not allow the roots to become dry by exposure to the weather. A large proportion of the loss by trees failing to grow is caused by drying of the roots while planting. When ready to commence planting wrap

the trees in a wet sack or some similar article, and remove and plant only one tree at a time, keeping the others well covered to prevent drying. With a sharp knife cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots; cut the end of the tap root off, so the remaining part will be not more than two to two and a half feet long. This will cause more lateral or feeding roots to grow, thus causing a better tree growth. Place the tree in the prepared hole so it will, when planted, be about two inches deeper in the ground than it was when growing in the nursery. Fill the hole one-half full of rich, well-pulverized top soil and pack very firmly. Then fill the hole with good soil well mixed with well rotted manure, and pack again, leaving two inches of loose soil on top of the packed soil. If well rotted manure cannot be obtained use some good commercial fertilizer or cotton seed meal, mixing it well with soil before placing it around the tree.

While the trees are growing to a bearing size the soil around them should be kept loose and well pulverized, to the depth of two or three inches. The land may be used for growing crops, such as corn, potatoes, peas, etc.

#### VARIETIES OF PECANS

There are many varieties of pecans now offered for sale, and new varieties are added from time to time. Many of those newer varieties have been in cultivation but a short time, and while they may be as good as the best older kinds for general planting, we cannot know this until after years of trial in different localities. For this reason we have selected a few of the older varieties that have given good satisfaction over a wide range of country. It is safe to plant largely of those varieties. We cannot advise planting new, untried kinds, only in small quantities for experimental purposes.

Our Pecan trees are grafted on strong Pecan seedlings, two or more years old, and are of as good quality as can be obtained of any grower.

**STEUART**—Nut very large; kernel full and plump, of best quality; flavor rich and sweet; a good, upright grower, heavy bearer; one of the best. It makes a beautiful shade tree, and is desirable to plant along highways, fence rows, in stock yards, about barns and other buildings. This variety is being planted largely for market.

**SCHLEY**—Nut medium to large, oblong; shell very thin; kernel plump, rich flavor; good grower; excellent.

**PABST**—Originated in Mississippi, and is very popular in that state and Alabama. Nut large, rather thick shell; kernel plump, of good quality; tree a good bearer.

**FLOTSCHER**—Nut large, shell thin, is easily cracked; flavor fairly good; tree a good grower, productive; has been widely distributed; is very popular as a market variety.

**VAN DEMAN**—Nuts very large, slender, pointed at both ends; shell medium thickness; cracking qualities good; kernel full, plump, of good flavor; tree a strong grower; foliage large.



## NUTS

For Prices See Special Price List.

**ALMONDS**—Princess and Sultana. Both are sweet, soft-shelled varieties and will succeed well in this latitude.

**BUTTERNUTS**—White Walnut.

**CHESTNUTS**—Sweet American.

**CHESTNUTS**—Spanish. Large nuts.

**CHESTNUTS**—Japan. Nuts very large and sweet; trees commence bearing very young, often at two years old.

**WALNUT**—American Black.

**WALNUT**—Japan. The Japanese walnut makes a nice, spreading top shade tree; leaves much larger and lighter green in color than our native black walnut. The trees grow more rapidly and produce nuts at a younger age than any of the walnut family. The nuts are grown in clusters of 5 to 15 or more; are a little smaller and the kernel is of milder flavor than the English walnut.

## BROAD LEAF EVERGREENS

For Prices See Special Price List.

**ENONYMUS VEGETUS**—Leaves of a bright glossy green, medium size; the plant is covered in the winter with red berries; the dark green leaves and red berries make it a very showy plant in the winter. A beautiful plant for grouping with other shrubs.

**CAPE JASMINE**—Well known; glossy green leaves; very fragrant; double white flowers.

**ENONYMUS JAPONICA**—Known by some as large leaf boxwood; suitable plant for single specimens of hedges. Makes a compact bushy plant.

**LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE**—Small green leaves that retain their green color during the winter; panicles of small, white, fragrant flowers in May, followed by dark colored berries. Makes a large size bush.

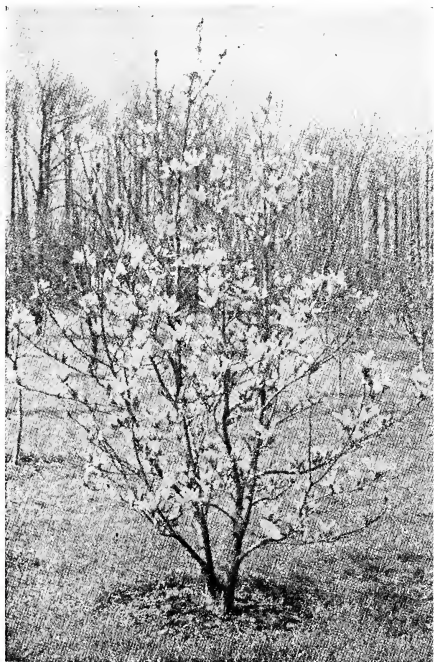
**MAHONIA JAPONICA**—An evergreen shrub from Japan; grows to be about 5 or 6 feet tall and broad. Its large, thick, holly-like leaves are light green, with yellowish mid-ribs, and borne in pairs on long leaf stems. Very early in spring it produces an abundance of small, globe-shaped, bright yellow flowers on long racemes, followed by purplish berries. A very desirable shrub and should be in all collections.

**MAHONIA AQUAFOLIA**—A beautiful low-growing evergreen shrub, with prickly leaves; produces yellow flowers in March in great profusion. The leaves assume a reddish bronze and copper color in winter.



## ABELIA

**ABELIA GRANDIFLORA** (*A. rupestris*)—One of the most beautiful, popular and satisfactory broad-leaved evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves which in winter assumes a metallic sheen. From the middle of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers about an inch long which are borne in clusters. During the growing season it is advisable to pinch off the ends of the long shoots. This will make the plant dense and compact. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge we cannot too strongly recommend this plant.



**MAGNOLIA PURPUREA**—Makes a beautiful, large size shrub; produces an abundance of large purple flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear. A very desirable plant.

**MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA**—Our well known native Magnolia tree. This is the grandest of all our native broad leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the southern states, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen amongst evergreens when its large, white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins the middle of April and lasts until August.

**YUCCA GLORIOSA**—A conspicuous plant with long, stiff dagger-shaped evergreen leaves. The large clusters of creamy flowers makes a fine effect. Blooms in summer.

## CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

For Prices See Special Price List.

Evergreens are indispensable in landscape work. Their green, dense foliage makes a good background for the more brilliant colors of flowers and plants of summer. It is in the winter season the evergreens are most appreciated. Their form and colors are brought out more prominently when contrasted with the leafless branches of deciduous trees and shrubbery.

They are also valuable for planting against foundation walls, in clumps, and as single specimens. For prices see page —

**ARBOR VITAE ORIENTALIS** (Chinese Class)—Green in color and grows more rapidly than other varieties. Very desirable for screens or windbreaks.

**ARBOR VITAE**—Globe. A beautiful globe shape plant; dwarf, with dark green foliage.

**ARBOR VITAE**—Siberian. Globe shape, dwarf; dark green foliage.

**ARBOR VITAE PYRAMIDALIS**—Upright and compact in habit of growth; dark green color; retains the green color in both winter and summer; a valuable variety.

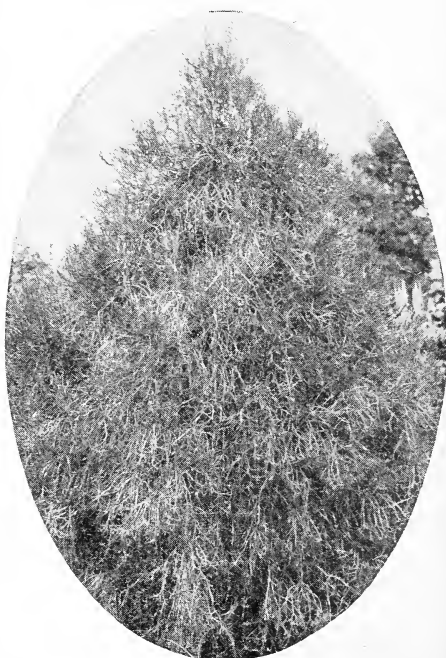
**ARBOR VITAE PYRAMIDALIS AUREA**—Similar to the above, except the color is a lighter green, shaded with yellow.

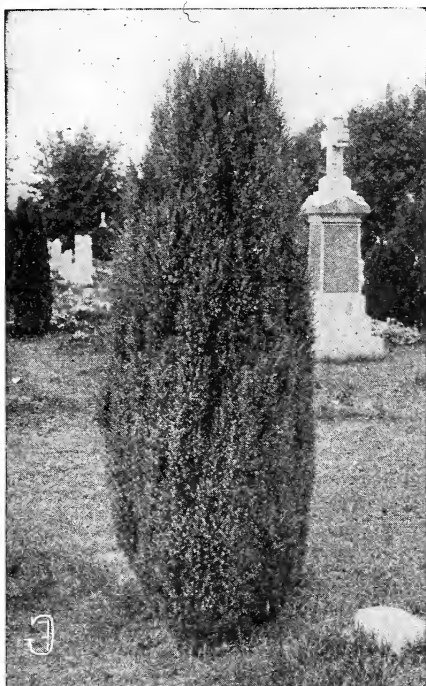
**ARBOR VITAE AUREA NANA**—A dwarf growing variety; green, marked with a rich gold color; very compact growth.

**CEDRUS DEODORA** (Deodar Cedar)—Glanceous silvery green foliage; feathery branches; spreading pyramidal shape; attains a height of 15 or 20 feet; a beautiful evergreen.

**CEPHALOTAXUS DRUPACEA**—This is a rare and dwarf-growing Japanese Yew, which is almost trailing in its habit. An excellent plant for rockeries and ground covering, or where a low spreading effect is desired. A most effective plant.

**CYPRESSUS LAWSONIANA** (Lawsons Cypress)—A beautiful, upright growing evergreen of rapid growth.





Irish Juniper.

**JUNIPER—IRISH**—A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense, columnar shape, resembling a pillar of green. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet.

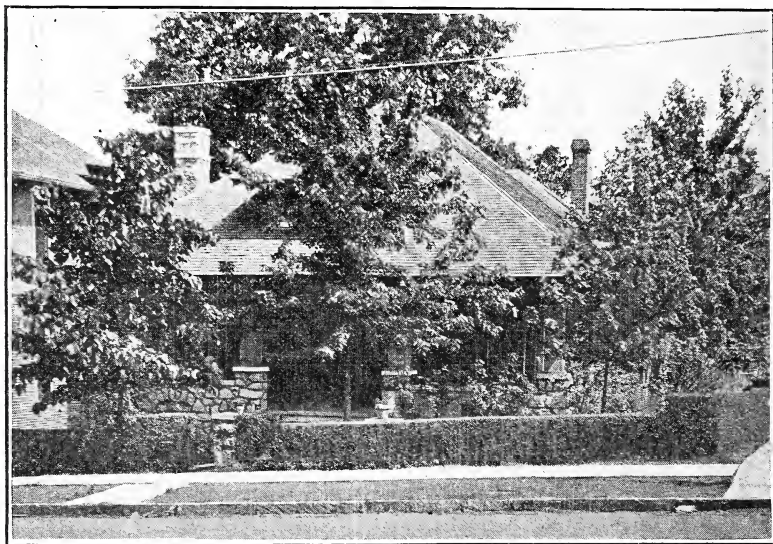
**JUNIPER, SWEDISH**—Growth erect, with dense columnar shape, and gracefully drooping green foliage. Very effective.

**JUNIPER, ENGLISH**—Upright in growth. A beautiful shade of green. A valuable variety. Grows to be 8 to 10 feet high.

**RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA**—A rapid growing variety with beautiful dark green plume-like foliage. Ultimate height 10 to 15 feet.

**RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA**—Much like the above except is a more dwarf and compact grower and the young foliage is marked and tipped with yellow.

**RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA**—A dwarf growing variety. Foliage bluish green, changing to purplish hue in winter. Very conspicuous and attractive.



Evergreen Hedge.

## HEDGES AND SCREENS

For Prices See Special Price List.

Hedges are now being planted extensively in place of old, unsightly fences. They are not as expensive as good fences, and are much more pleasing to the eye. They are valuable for protection, as well as for separating properties.

**CALIFORNIA PRIVET**—Has been used more extensively in the past for hedges than any other plant. It makes a good, quick hedge. The only objection we have to this plant is, it is not an evergreen in this locality. The leaves turn a dark color and drop from the plant during the winter season. Set the plants one foot apart.

**AMOR RIVER PRIVET (South)**—This plant makes as good or better hedge than the California Privet, and is evergreen. The leaves retain their bright green color the entire year, summer and winter alike. In the winter season when we see only the naked, leafless branches of the most of our trees and shrubs, it is very cheering to have a nice green hedge and a few good evergreens to rest the eye upon. Then why not make a hedge that is green all through the year?

There is an Amor River Privet (North) that is hardy much farther north than other varieties. It resembles the California variety, but is not an evergreen, and for this reason not desirable for this locality.



**ENONYMUS JAPONICA**—Makes a beautiful evergreen hedge. Being of slower growth, it requires more time to make a good hedge than is required for the evergreen Privet. The larger plants may be planted 18 to 20 inches apart; small plants 12 inches apart.

**GOOD SCREENS** may be made by planting various kinds of flowering shrubs, such as Altheas, Philadelphus Lemoine, Spirea Van Houttei, Deutzias, Japan Barberry and others. Prices given on application.

## Ornamentation of Grounds, Plans and Planting

Landscape architecture is a recognized profession, through whose advice and supervision we are enabled to produce a perfect and harmonious effect on the grounds surrounding our dwellings, making a beautiful picture that is continually changing during the entire year.

The unadorned, uninviting grounds about many a good dwelling may through the skill of the landscape architect be changed into beautiful homes by the planning, planting of evergreens, blooming shrubs, beautiful flowers, delicious fruits and vegetables, thus adding much to the pleasure and comfort of the family.

The cost of thus ornamenting the grounds should not be considered an expense, but an investment, as it adds much more to the selling value of the property than they cost, and this value is increased as the plants become established.

Nothing can add so much to the adornment and comfort of your homes for the same cost as thus beautifying your grounds. We have for many years made a specialty of introducing and testing different varieties of fruits, that we might learn what kinds are best adapted to this country and desirable for family use, also the kinds of trees and plants that are most suitable for the various kinds of ornamental planting.

We shall ever be pleased to assist our friends and customers by advising the kinds of trees and plants that are most desirable for their special needs. We also make a specialty of planning grounds and planting fruits and ornamentals. We have arranged with one of the best landscape architects in the country to assist us in this work. With the advantage we possess by having a well assorted stock of **home grown**, acclimated trees and plants, and our facilities of doing landscape work, we think we can do as good work at planning and planting parks and public or private grounds as can be obtained from any other source. Those in need of such work are cordially invited to call on or correspond with us.

We are often asked what kind of grass makes the best lawn. Unfortunately the best lawn grasses of the North do not succeed well here, our long-continued, hot weather seems to lessen the vitality of the plants and they gradually become weaker, dying within one or two years after planting the seed. Bermuda grass is the only variety we have that will make a permanent and satisfactory lawn.

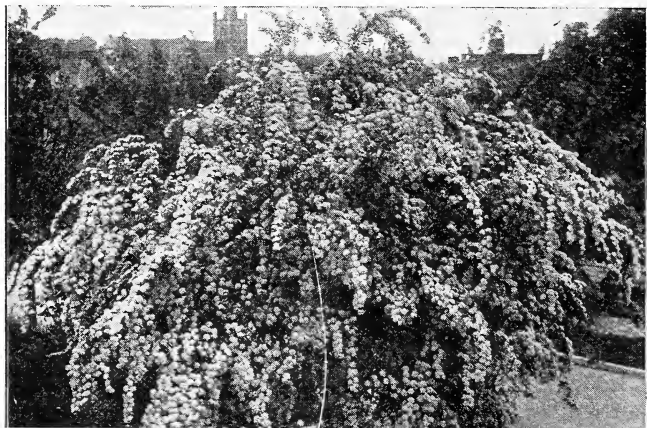
To make a good lawn, the ground should be plowed or spaded, not less than ten inches deep, and well pulverized; also well enriched by a liberal application of fertilizers, thoroughly mixed with the soil. After the grounds are properly prepared a good Bermuda lawn can be made at



small expense by planting Bermuda roots about two feet apart and covering them with one or two inches of soil. After planting the Bermuda roots, plant the ground to "evergreen" grass seed. This grass grows rapidly and will keep the lawn continuously green until the grass from the Bermuda roots covers the ground.

**EVERGREEN GRASS** (*Lolium perenne*)—This is the best grass we have tried for making a continuous green lawn, both summer and winter. Sow one pound to each 100 square feet.

## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



*Spirea Van Houttei.*

Deciduous Shrubbery is invaluable for a great variety of ornamental plantings, most homes, whether in country, town or suburb can be much improved in appearance, and enhanced in value by a judicious planting of shrubbery. Shrubs are valuable for massing against foundation walls, along driveways, in the bends of walks, for screening unsightly buildings or other objects, in the corners of lawns and along boundry lines. Frequently we find a spot where a single shrub or a clump of shrubs that will give a succession of bloom from early spring until late fall, will produce a pleasing effect.

The demand for shrubbery is rapidly increasing, and to meet this demand we are growing a large stock of those varieties that are best adopted to this state and the central south.

The season named for blooming applies to this locality. Farther north or south the blooming season will commence later or earlier, according to latitude and other modifying circumstances.

Where two prices are named, as 25c and 50c, it indicates we can supply that **special** variety in two different sizes. Our shrubbery varies in age from one to four years. Some of the one-year and most of the

two-year plants will bloom freely the next season. Shrubs planted in the fall will produce more blooms the next season than if not planted until spring.



**BUDDLEIA LINDLEY** (Summer Lilac)—Grows 4 to 5-feet high; leaves dark green and remain on the plant until the weather becomes very cold; almost an evergreen; blooms produced in long panicles, lilac color; commences to bloom early and continues nearly all summer. Small plants, 25c; strong plants, 50c.

**BUDDLEIA MAGNIFICA** (Butterfly Bush)—This new plant from China is one of the most valuable of recent introduction. It blooms profusely all through the summer with racemes of delicate purplish flowers, somewhat resembling a lilac in appearance. The blooms are very fragrant and attract the butterfly, hence its name "Butterfly Bush." Small plants, 25c; strong plants, 50c.

**CALYCANTHUS FLORIDS** (Sweet Shrub)—Flowers double, brown, sweet, fragrant. Good plants, 25c; extra heavy, 50c.

**CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS** (Blue Spirea, or Chinese Beardwort)—A free blooming shrub; lavender-blue flowers, produced in summer and early

autumn in great profusion. Effective for massing. Plants, 25c to 50c.

**CORCHORUS JAPONICA** (Japan Globe Flower)—Blooms yellow, very double, about one inch in diameter; commences to bloom early in April and continues nearly all summer; fine for massing. Good blooming plants, 25c to 50c.

**ALTHEA** (Rose of Sharon)—The Althea produce an abundance of flowers from early in June until September, and later if the weather is favorable for plant growth. When planted in masses of contrasting colors the effect is most pleasing. The following varieties were selected as being the best in a large collection.

Prices except where noted: 1-year plants, 25c; 2-year plants, 50c; extra large, 75c.

**ALTHEA AMPLISSIMA**—Double; deep purple-pink, with carmine center; tall grower.

**A. COELESTIS**—Single; deep violet-blue, with darker center. A magnificent and distinct variety. Early and continuous bloomer. Dwarf. One of the best.

**ALTHEA TOTAS ALBA**—Flowers pure white; single; blooms continuously all summer. Very effective and popular.

**ALTHEA ARKANSAS**—Flowers double, pure white, marked with purple at base of petals. The flower petals are divided and lacinated,

giving them a fringed appearance. This is the best double white we have seen—a tall growing variety.

**ALTHEA BANNER**—A new double variety, stripped and marked with white and pink. One of the best. Free bloomer. Plant grows tall.

**ALTHEA BUIST**—Leaves green, margined with white; flowers double; very effective. Plant medium size.

**ALTHEA JOANNE D' ARC**—Very double, snow white. Dwarf grower.

**ALTHEA LUCY**—Double, varies from light to deep red. A rather dwarf grower; a good bloomer; the best of its color.

**ALTHEA BOULE DE FEU**—Very double, deep red. Dwarf grower.

**ALTHEA PAONIFLORA**—Double, white, cherry-red center. Plant medium size.

**ALTHEA ARDENS**—Double; lilac with carmine center fading to a light blue violet.

**ALTHEA ANEMONEFLORUS**—Double, pink, plant medium size.

**ALTHEA PRINCE LOUISE**—Large, double, pink flower. Free bloomer. Dwarf plants. One of the best varieties.

**CORNUS SIBERICA** (Red Siberian Dogwood)—Umbels of white flowers early in April. Its bright red branches in winter are very conspicuous among other shrubbery. Grows 4 to 5 feet high. Very strong plants, 50c.

**CORNUS MASCULA** (Cornelian Cherry)—A large shrub producing yellow flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear, followed by red berries that are retained a long time. Strong plants, 50c.

**CORNUS STOLOUSFERA** (Red Ozier Cornus)—Medium size, spreading shrub. Flowers white followed by white berries. Bark dark red. Strong plants, 50 cents each.

**CRAPE MYRTLE**—A rather large shrub producing elegant crape-like flowers in great abundance from June until fall. A very popular shrub. We offer two varieties, Bright Pink and Deep Crimson; 25c and 50c.

**DEUTZIA GRACILIS**—A small shrub with slender, upright branches and an abundance of white flowers early in April; 25c.

**DEUTZIA LEMOINE**—A popular bush; produces snow white flowers along slender branches in great abundance, middle of April. A bushy plant, growing 3 to 4 feet high; 25c and 50c, according to sizes.

**DEUTZIA CRENATA**—Small, very double, bell-shape flower, pure white, shaded with pink; early in May; a vigorous grower; 5 to 6 feet, 25c and 50c.

**DEUTZIA**, (Pride of Rochester)—Similar to the above; has less of the pink shade on the flowers; blooms one week earlier; 25c to 50c.

**DEUTZIA WATTERII** (Watters' Deutzia)—Produces pink and white bell-shaped single flowers in great abundance in May; 5 to 6 feet, 25c and 50c.

**ELEAGNUS EDULIS**—A small shrub, producing white flowers in early spring, followed by red, oblong edible berries about one-third of an inch long; good for jellies; 25c and 50c.

**EXOCHORDIA GRANDIFLORA (Pearl Bush)**—A rather large shrub; beautiful when covered with clusters of large, pure white, fragrant flowers. Admired in collections or as a single specimen; blooms early in April; 25c and 50c.



**HYDRANGEA GRANDIFLORA STERILIS (Hills of Snow)**—This shrub is one of the most valuable of recent introductions. The plant is covered with large bunches of snow white flowers, resembling "snow balls." The blooming commences in May and continues a long time. The plant is hardy, does not require any winter protection, even in the North, but in this climate is benefited by some protection from the sun during the hottest part of the day. Grows 3 to 4 feet high. Strong blooming plants, 50c.

**HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA**—Our common hardy hydrangea. The branches are bent beneath the huge clusters of white flowers. As the season advances the color changes to pink and red. Indispensable in all collections. Season of blooming, June until September; 25c and 50c.

**FORCYTHIA VERIDISSIMA (Golden Bells)**—A broad, spreading bush, 3 to 4 feet high; the branches are light green; leaves large, thick, deep grassy green; the bell-shape, yellow flowers are produced in great abundance; March and April; 25c to 50c.

**FORCYTHIA INTERMEDIA**—A tall variety with slender arching branches. The golden yellow flowers are produced in great profusion in March and April. Attains a height of 6 to 8 feet, 50c each.



**LILAC VULGARIS**—The old familiar purple lilac, well known; medium to extra heavy plants, 25c and 50c.

**LILAC VULGARIS ALBA**—Blooms white, otherwise similar to the above.

**LILAC PERSIAN**—Flowers light purple; a profuse bloomer; commences to bloom on small plants; 25c and 50c.

**LONICERA SIMONII** (Simons' Bush Honeysuckle)—A dense, spreading bush, 3 to 4 feet high; beautiful light green foliage; is covered in early spring with small yellowish white fragrant flowers; 25c; very heavy plants, 50c and 75c.

**PHILADELPHUS CORONARIA**—The old, well known "syringa or mock orange;" succeeds everywhere; very popular; 25c and 50c.

**PHILADELPHUS SIMONII**—A dwarf growing syringa, 4 to 5 feet high; flowers similar to the above, except they are a little less in size; 25c and 50c.

**POMEGRANATE**—Flowers red, double; commences to bloom in May and continues a long time; foliage bright, lustrous green; strong plants, 50c.

**PYRUS JAPONICA** (Japan Quince or Burning Bush)—Deep scarlet flowers; blooms in March and April. Strong plants, 25c and 50c.

**RHUS COTINUS** (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree)—Greatly admired for its cloud-like masses of very delicate flowers, which appear the last of April and cover the entire plant during the summer. From a distance the plant appears like a cloud of smoke; 25c and 50c.

**RHUS TYPHINA LACINATA** (Cut Leaf Sumack)—The dark green foliage of this new shrub is deeply cut and is produced in great abundance, giving a tassel-like appearance. The blooms in May and June are followed by bunches of red berries. In the fall the foliage changes to pink, yellow and crimson, producing a gorgeous effect. Makes a rather large spreading top shrubs. Plants, 5 to 6 feet, well branched, \$1.00 each; smaller plants, 50 cents.

**ROBINA** (Moss Locust)—Small shrub, 3 to 5 feet high. Its rose colored flowers, which are produced in great profusion in April, are very effective; an attractive, showy plant; 25c.

**SAMBUCUS AUREA** (Golden Elder)—Leaves a bright golden color, which is retained during the entire summer; blooms white, followed by red berries; contrasts well with other shrubbery; 25c.

**SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA**—The "Old Bridal Wreath." The slender branches are packed with small, white, double flowers in March and early in April; grows about 3 to 4 feet high; 25c.

**SPIREA ARGUTA** (Snow Garland)—A slender, branching shrub, 3 to 4 feet high, with masses of clear white flowers early in April; 25c to 50c.

**SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI**—Grows 5 to 6 feet; its gracefully drooping branches are a complete fountain of snowy white during the last half of April; the best of all the Spireas for massing; very popular for ornamental beds; 25c and 50c.

**SPIREA REEVESII**—Reeves' double flowering Spirea. More upright in habit of growth than Van Houttei, and blooms a little later; flowers very double and pure white; 25c and 50c.

**SPIREA ANTHONY WATERERS**—A dwarf, bushy plant, 1½ to 2 feet high; its rosy, crimson flowers are produced in large corymbs through



the entire summer, commencing about the middle of May. It is used extensively as a border to clumps of larger growing shrubbery; 25c and 50c.

**SPIREA BILLARDII** (Billard's Spirea)—An upright, slender growing Spirea, about 5 or 6 feet high; produces dense panicles of rich, pink flowers, from the middle of May throughout the entire summer, 25c to 50c each.

**SPIREA THUNBERGII** (Common Snow Garland)—A beautiful dwarf variety, with many slender branches, forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Profuse bloomer. Desirable for hedge or grouping; grows about 4 feet high; price of heavy 2-year plants, 50c each.

**SYMPHORICARPOS RACEMOSUS** (Snowberry)—A graceful shrub, growing 4 to 6 feet tall; slender, drooping branches; flowers white, followed by clusters of white berries, which remain upon the plant for months; 25c.

**SYMPHORICARPOS VULGARIS** (Coral Berry)—A native shrub, of spreading habit of growth. Purplish red berries are produced in great profusion. They remain upon the plant all winter, making it especially desirable for landscape planting; 3 to 4 feet tall; 25c.

**TAMRIX**—Tall-growing shrubs, with slender branches and small, delicate leaves which resemble the cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance in April and May; 25c.

**HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM** (Golden St. John's Wort)—A beautiful dwarf shrub, attaining a height of one to two feet. In this section almost an evergreen; leaves dark green; large, single, bright, golden-yellow flowers two inches in diameter; a very desirable plant; most effective when planted in masses. Blooms from early May throughout the entire summer; 50c each.

**VIBURNUM STERILIS** (Snowball)—Two well known to require a description. Plants, 25c, 50c; and \$1.00, according to sizes.

**VIBURNUM PLICATUM** (Japan Snowball)—Plant of upright, bushy growth; produces its clusters of white flowers in great abundance in April and May. We think this variety an improvement on the old Snowball. Strong plants, 50c.

**WEIGELIA**—The Weigelias are an important group of plants, indispensable for ornamental planting. They thrive in any soil, are strong growers and very hardy; useful as specimens and desirable for groups and masses. In April and May they are aglow with a wealth of flowers, borne all along their branches, and some varieties bloom occasionally during the summer. We grow several varieties, as described below. Price, 25c and 50c.

**WEIGELIA ROSEA VARIEGATA**—A dwarf grower, 2 to 3 feet high; rose colored flowers; leaves green, with white margin.

**WEIGELIA DUBOISE**—Flowers deep rose to red; one of the best; 4 to 5 feet high.

**WEIGELIA EVA RATHKE**—Clear shade of bright crimson. Blooms profusely in April and May and occasionally throughout the summer. Plant grows 4 to 6 feet high.

**WEIGELIA FLORABUNDA**—Flowers pink and white. Plant 4 to 6 feet.

**WEIGELIA GIGANTEA**—Flowers white to deep pink and red. Plant a strong grower, attaining a height and breadth of 5 to 7 feet.

## HARDY ORNAMENTAL CLIMBING VINES

The hardy vines are a great boon to home makers, because the rapidity of their growth will in one season do much to overcome that appearance of "newness" so painfully evident in a newly built settlement; and long before trees and shrubs have become well established, will transform the general effect into one of homely comfort and affectionate care. They have done more to beautify inharmonious natural environments than any other class of plants that grow.

Price: Strong plants, except where noted, 25c.

**WISTARIA SINENSIS**  
(Chinese Wistaria)—A rapid growing vine; produces long, loose pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in early spring, before the leaves commence growth; 25c and 50c.

**WISTARIA SINENSIS ALBA**—Similar to the above except the blooms are white; 25c and 50c; a few extra heavy plants, \$1.00 each.

**WISTARIA MAGNIFICA**—Clusters of blooms are more compact and deeper blue than Chinese variety; blooms later than Chinese varieties; 25c to 50c.

**WISTARIA MULTIJUGA**—A Japan variety; has dark blue flowers in panicles one to three feet long; 75c each.

**ENGLISH IVY**—A familiar evergreen vine; foliage thick, dark green; grows well in shady places; used much to cover walls, trees, rocks, and to make green carpet under trees where grass will not grow; 25c; extra strong, open ground plants, 50c.



Wistaria Sinensis.

**AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA** (Virginia Creeper)—Deeply cut leaves which turn to a beautiful crimson in the fall; fine for covering walls, rocky slopes, etc.

**AMPELOPSIS MURALIS**—A variety from Europe; has larger, thicker foliage than the above; clings well to walls; 35c each.

**AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI** (Boston Ivy)—This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it closely with over-lapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is hardy, and becomes more popular every year.

**KUDZU VINE** (*Puereria Thunbergiana*)—Large foliage, makes dense shade growing 50 feet in one season. Flowers rosy-purple, pea-shaped—in small racemes.

**HONEYSUCKLE HALLEANA**—Color, an intermingling of white and yellow; extremely fragrant and most satisfactory. This variety is most often found growing on porches, trellises or used as a covering for unsightly fences.

**HONEYSUCKLE FLORABUNDA**—This new variety blooms continuously from early spring until late in the summer; beautiful, fragrant flowers and light green, glossy foliage; 35c.

## LILIES



*Lilium Rubrum.*

**LILIUM AURATUM** (Gold-banded Japan Lily)—Considered by many the finest of all hardy lilies. Flowers very large, made up of broad, white petals, thickly studded crimson and maroon with wide golden band through the center of each petal. As the bulbs acquire age and strength the flowers attain their maximum size and number. Stalks from good size bulbs frequently have 12 to 15 flowers. First sizes, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen; mammoth, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

**LONGIFLORUM**—A well known variety, with snow white trumpet-shaped flowers that are very fragrant. It is quite hardy and blooms freely in the open ground.

**SPECIOSUM ALBUM**—Very fragrant large flowers, pure white with a green band running through the center of each petal. One of the best; 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

There are few gardens which do not support some of the many varieties of lilies. They are hardy and free blooming; with flowers of such chaste form and waxen beauty they not only embellish, but dignify their environment. A judicious selection of varieties will insure a constant succession of bloom from May until November.

**MELPOMENE**—Large deep crimson, heavily spotted; 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

**RUBRUM**—White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August; 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

**TIGRINUM, FL. PL. (Double Tiger Lily)**—Bright orange-scarlet with dark spots, a strong growing, showy variety; 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

## HARDY PERENNIALS

**GERMAN IRIS (Iris Germanica)**—The “Fleur de Lis” of France, and well beloved favorite in every old-time garden. The exquisite, haunting fragrance and delicacy of tinting in their flowers makes their spring advent a source of keenest pleasure. Price, assorted varieties, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

**JAPAN IRIS**—Finest of all the Iris family. Flowers are of immense size, from six to eight inches in diameter, of the most beautiful and delicate shades. They are perfectly hardy, and flower in great profusion during May and June. A well established plant gives a dozen or more flower stalks two to three feet high, each stalk producing two to four enormous blooms. Price, assorted varieties, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

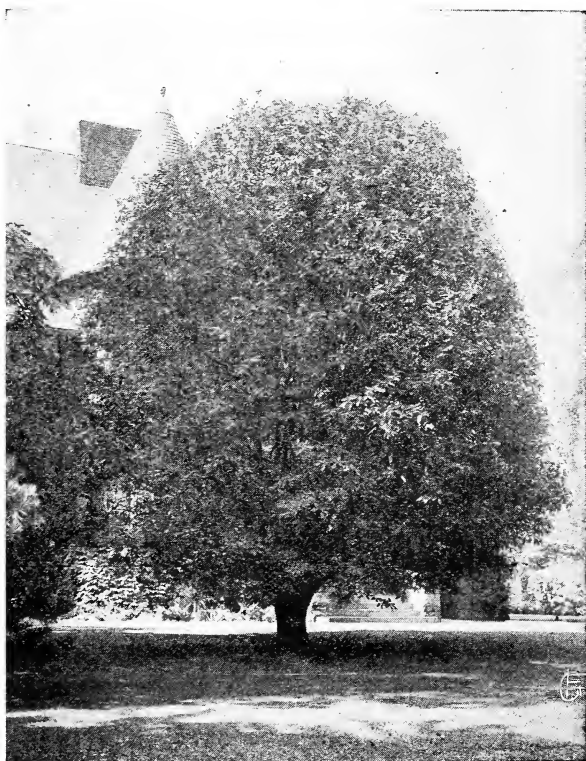
**PEONY**—As a hardy garden favorite, the peony is without a rival. Their large, gorgeous flowers have been called the “Aristocrat of the Garden.” Valuable as cut flowers. Price, strong roots, assorted colors, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

**HOLLYHOCK**—Single and double varieties, white, pink, red, yellow; 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

**HARDY PHLOX**—No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phloxes. They will thrive in any position and can be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where, by judicious pinching back and removing faded flowers, a constant succession of bloom may be had until frost. Price, assorted colors, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.



## DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES



Price, except where noted, 6 to 7 feet, 50c; 7 to 9 feet, 75c.

**ASH (European)**—Large, spreading tree of rapid growth; darker foliage than the American; 5 to 6 feet, 50c; 6 to 8 feet, 75c.

**ASH (American White)**—A tall rapid grower, smooth gray bark and glossy leaves. For parks and streets.

**ASH (European Flowering)**—A medium size, neat growing tree, with compound panicles of tassel-like greenish white flowers in April and May; 5 to 6 feet, 50c.

**BIRCH (European White)**—A rapid growing tree that after a few years develops the white bark so familiar in many landscapes; 6 to 7 feet, 75c.



**CATALPA SPECIOSA**—One of the most rapid growers. Valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow. Very ornamental and useful. Blooms early in June.

**CRAB APPLE (Double Flowering)**—Makes a medium size tree. When in bloom appears to be covered with delicate pink, perfectly double small, rose-like flowers of delicious fragrance. The only sweet-scented Double Crab. Price, \$1.00 each.

**ELM (American White)**—A well known native tree; one of the best for street, avenue and park planting.

**ELM (Red)**—Branches more slender and leaves smaller than the above. A valuable tree for general planting.

**MAPLE (Soft or Silver Leaf)**—A rapid growing tree, producing a quick shade; much used for street planting.

**MAPLE (Sugar)**—Dark green foliage, compact top, making a dense shade. Of slower growth than the above. A beautiful tree.

**MAPLE—Negundo (Box Elder)**—A variety with light green foliage and spreading top; makes a good shade tree of medium size.

**MAPLE (Norway)**—A European variety; makes a large, handsome tree with broad, deep green shining foliage; very hardy; a valuable shade tree; 6 to 7 feet, 75c.

**MULBERRY**—Valuable for fruit and shade; desirable for planting in poultry yards. Hick's Everbearing, 50c each.

**NUT TREES (Pecans, Walnuts, Etc.)**—Valuable for shade, as well as nuts. See description under head of Nut Trees.

**SYCAMORE**—A very rapid growing tree and popular with many.

**POPLAR (Carolina)**—A vigorous, healthy native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting. Makes a fine spreading head if well cut back the first few seasons. Succeeds everywhere.

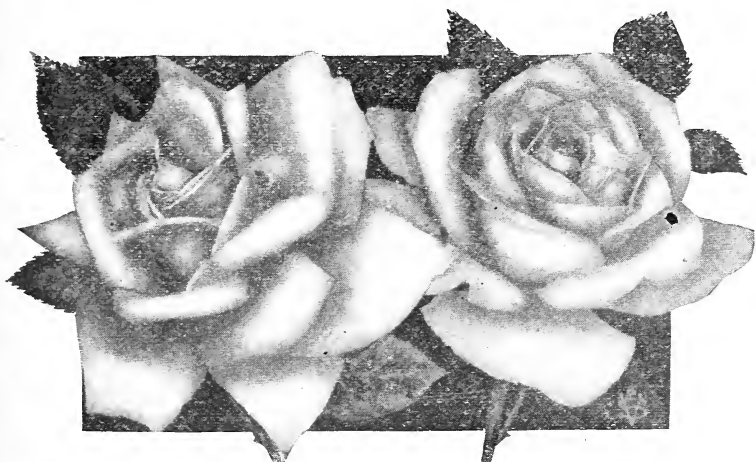
**POPLAR (Lombardy)**—A native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall spire-like form. Used extensively for planting in clumps of three or more trees.

**TULIP**—We consider this the grandest of our rapid growing native trees; of tall, pyramidal habit, with beautiful, broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves, and tulip-like flowers; blooms in June; 5 to 6 feet, 50c; 6 to 7 feet, 75c; 7 to 9 feet, \$1.00.

**UMBRELLA**—A rapid growing tree; makes a very dense, spreading top, in shape resembling a gigantic umbrella. It puts on its dark green, glossy foliage early in spring and retains it until late in the fall. Very popular everywhere; 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

**WILLOW (Thurlo's Weeping)**—Large, spreading, drooping branches; grayish green branches.

## ROSES



The following varieties were selected from a very large collection with a view to combining good quality with a charming combination of colors. All are vigorous growers, abundant bloomers, and among the hardiest and best for garden culture.

All our roses are grown in the open ground, are strong, vigorous, two-year old plants. If properly planted and cared for will give entire satisfaction.

Price, strong two-year old plants, 40c each; per 12 \$4.00.

**KAISERIN AUGUST VICTORIA**—This marvelous rose has had many rivals for the place it still retains as the greatest white rose in existence. Strong, sturdy grower, flowering with the utmost freedom. It holds first place as the most popular of white roses for general planting. From early spring until late fall its glorious full-double flowers in all their perfection are produced continuously on long, stiff, erect stems; color delicate creamy-white, with a delicious magnolia-like fragrance; exquisite buds; absolutely hardy.

**THE BRIDE**—There is no other white rose more satisfactory than The Bride. The buds and flowers are unusually large, well formed and deliciously perfumed. When planted in the open ground the flowers are sometimes found to be delicately tinted with pink, making it exceedingly attractive. Of strong and healthy growth; a profuse bloomer.

**SUNBURST**—"Stands Head and Shoulders Above All." This magnificent giant-flowering rose stands head and shoulders above all other roses of its class. It is a constant blooming variety, producing fragrant blooms of an especially deep color throughout the summer. It has all the good points of merit; a fine long pointed bud; long stems; extraor-

dinary vigorous and healthy, and belongs in the class of big roses. The color is a beautiful orange-copper, golden orange and golden yellow, large intense shades, and brilliant in effect.

**PINK MAMAN COCHET**—It is a vigorous grower, with beautiful foliage. In bud it resembles *Mermet*, being long, shapely, and borne on long, stiff stems. It is of the largest size, and the flower is built up, or rounded, and very double. The color is deep, rosy pink, the inner side of the petals being a silvery rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow.

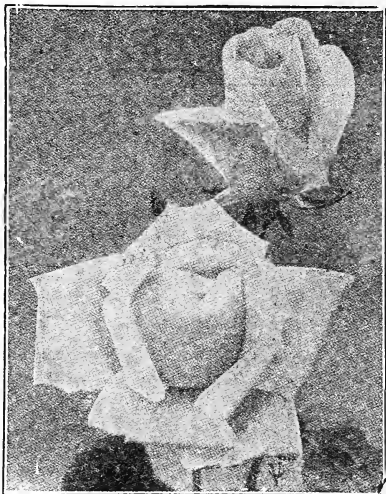
**WHITE MAMAN COCHET**—Blooms all the time. While we give the honor of being queen of all the pink garden roses to *Maman Cochet*, *White Maman Cochet* is easily queen of all the white garden sorts. Many of the popular white roses sink into insignificance when compared to this superb variety.

**NEW ROSE PRINCE DE ARNBERG**—This is one of the newer

roses that has been brought prominently before the public this season and we have not seen a rose that has met with such universal appreciation by both amateur and professional growers. To those who prefer a rose with full color we can recommend none more highly than this gorgeous crimson scarlet rose. It is hardy in practically all localities and as an outdoor garden rose it has no superior. Of strong, vigorous, healthy growth, branching freely; it produces its wonderful blooms profusely from April until December. Every shoot carries a well-formed flower of exquisite fragrance and splendid lasting qualities. The illustration gives but a faint idea of the richness of this magnificent rose.

**RADIANCE**—Magnificent rose. (Giant flowering, handsome in form and a wonderful garden rose). This grand, giant-flowering rose stands head and shoulders above all other roses of its class. The flowers, which are of splendid form, are large and full, and somewhat of the *June Rose* type. The buds are particularly handsome in form, the full blooms large and double, the petals of immense size and the blossoms are highly perfumed. The growth of the plant is vigorous, making strong canes which are thick and heavy. *Radiance* is rightly considered a leading rose of the garden for cutting and successfully competes with many of the finest greenhouse productions as a cut-flower variety. *Radiance* produces a wealth of heavy, clean, dark green foliage and has the qualities that make it the ideal garden rose.

**PRESIDENT TAFT**—It is without question the most remarkable of all pink roses. It has a shining, intense deep pink color possessed by no other rose. It is a fine grower, free bloomer, good size and form, fra-



grant, and in a class by itself as to color. Mr. Frank Good, who is probably familiar with more roses than any man in America says: "Talk all you want to about the rose President Taft, and then you will not say enough."

**PERLE DES JARDINS**—(Pearl of the Garden). The color is a clear golden yellow, of a beautiful shade, and is entirely distinct from any other variety; the flowers are large, full, of globular form, with great depth and substance, richly perfumed, and very beautiful in every way. This magnificent rose still holds its position as one of the most exquisite and beautiful of its color ever introduced, and the demand for it is constantly increasing as its great value becomes known. It is ideal for cutting purposes. A particularly fine garden rose, being strong and thrifty.

**METEOR**—An old favorite, always in demand. Notwithstanding this famous old hardy favorite has long been grown, it still may be regarded as the most beautifully formed, brilliant velvety crimson variety now in cultivation. Beautiful buds and flowers, very large and exquisitely made. The bush is remarkably vigorous in growth, perfectly hardy and constantly in bloom.

**ETOILE DE LYON**—This magnificent Tea Rose is a rich golden yellow; a strong, healthy and vigorous grower, immense bloomer, bearing flowers and buds early and late. The flowers are very deep, rich and full, excellent substance, very sweet. Surely one of the best and most beautiful yellow Tea Roses for general planting ever introduced. Remarkably hardy, both as to heat and cold, standing the winters here uninjured in open ground without protection, and blooming nicely all through the hottest part of the summer.

**CORNELIA COOK**—The buds are most beautiful, of immense size, and are borne up high on massive stems, and with their round, full, heavy form, carry an air of grace and dignity quite unusual. The flowers are the clearest, snowiest white, and are arranged in the most faultless and symmetrical manner. Cornelia Cook has the largest bud of any white rose.

**PRES. WM. R. SMITH**—Large, full, double; cream with flesh tint tips, buff yellow base; pink center. Full, well-formed flowers; good garden or bedding variety. Worthy a place in the most select collections.

**PAUL NEYRON (H. P.)**—Deep rosy red. Of immense size, very double. Very strong grower and profuse bloomer. A truly great rose in many ways; size, color, profusion of flowers, vigor, length and sturdiness of stems. Vigorous grower and a very choice garden variety.

**GEN. ARNOLD JANSSEN**—Claimed to have all the good qualities of an outdoor rose. Color a deep glowing carmine. Free bloomer. Buds long and pointed on long, stiff stems. Equally as good for forcing.



## CLIMBING ROSES

Price, strong, 2-year old, open ground plants, 50c each.

Price, five plants, one of each variety, \$2.00.

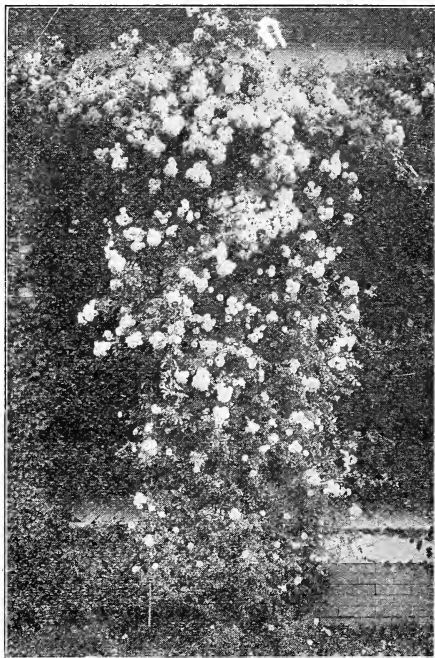
**MARECHAL NIEL**—The fame of the superb yellow rose Marechal Niel, with its large, deep, golden-yellow flowers is world-wide. It is almost universally held to be the finest rose for indoors or outdoors, where the climate admits of its cultivation. It is of strong growth and beautiful foliage. It is grand in petal, shape, color, fragrance, lasting qualities and size; a free bloomer and flowers throughout the season.

### MRS. ROBERT PEARY—

The first white hardy ever-blooming climbing rose. It is an offspring of that grand variety, the best pure white hardy ever-blooming rose, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. The flowers are something grand; of splendid substance; extra large, full, deep and double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. Buds are long and pointed. In bud and flower it is truly beautiful; has a delicious fragrance.

### CLIMBING WOOTTEN —

Blooms continuously throughout the season, produces flowers that are nothing less than superb, both in beauty and in fragrance. It is a strong, rampant climber, growing in one season to a height of from ten to fifteen feet, with large, heavy, insect-proof foliage. It produces in most wonderful profusion its superbly-formed flowers, which are bright magenta-red, passing to violet crimson, richly shaded. The flowers are large, full and regular, with thick, leathery petals, and deliciously scented. Make beautiful buds.



Mrs. Robert Peary

**DOROTHY PERKINS**—This grand rose is a Hybrid Wichuriana. It is a vigorous and rampant climber. The foliage is of a deep green, leathery texture, and remains on the plant nearly all winter. The flowers are from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, borne in clusters of from 10 to 30, and very double, of a beautiful shell-pink. Remains in bloom for several weeks. A most desirable climbing rose. Most effective for planting on terraces and slopes.



# Climbing Roses

(Continued from Page 48)

**CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY**—Here we have the latest triumph in American rose growing, the true Climbing American Beauty in all its promise and glory, the realized dream of every rose grower. Just the same as American Beauty practically. Large flowers, each produced on separate stems, vivid rosy-crimson in color, with delicious fragrance. Borne in the greatest profusion throughout the growing season. Foliage tough and leathery, deep, glossy green, sun and insect proof. The youngest plants attain a height of 10 to 15 feet in a single season. Hardy and as sturdy as an oak in all localities. Splendid in the South. For single specimens, trailing over verandas, for trellises, anywhere and everywhere, this rose will give the greatest satisfaction. Words of description can hardly do justice to this magnificent rose.

**TAUSENDSCHON OR THOUSAND BEAUTIES**—A grand hardy climbing rose. A beautiful, new climbing rose which has leaped into popularity by its inherent merit and beauty. The name "Thousand Beauties" is very appropriate and refers particularly to the wonderful variety of colorings found on any one plant. The flowers are soft pink at first, but as they age the most beautiful shades of carmine-rose, cerise, blush and soft white with a gleam of light yellow, soft crimson and intermediate tints; a combination of charming coloring, which is bewildering.

## Special Notice

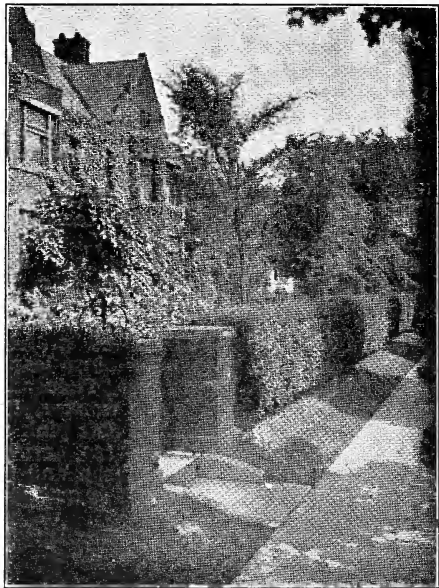
Do not fail to read the  
description of

ARKANSAS' GREATEST APPLE

*The Tull*

See page 10 and include one or more trees in  
your order





Landscape Architecture  
and Planting Private and  
Public Groundsa Specialty

Nurserymen  
for nearly a  
half century

**TIPTON**  
**NURSERY**  
**LITTLE ROCK**  
**ARKANSAS**